The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,027 New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
M AUSTRALIA	3651	600	W. J. Nantes	21st June
•L CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
—NIZAM	2720	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
•L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3141	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
•L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
•L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	,,	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0	10
Gunpowder	,,	0	10
Souchong	,,		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Certificates numbered 50 to 53 for Shares of this Company numbered 26281 to 26300, standing in the name of Mrs. JULIA DE AGUIAR, have been mislaid or lost, and should same not be forthcoming or produced at this Office within 15 days from this date, duplicate Certificates will be issued by the Company.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Ld.
Bombay, 18th June, 1887.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, June 24th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on TUESDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 20, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS, DOUBLE TEXTURE, WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	36

Leggings to match the above per pair...Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ,, 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,

With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

CHECK ZEPHYR BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.

Light, Durable and Reversible, Consisting of Coat Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	12	12-8	13	13-8	14 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17

	Rs.	a.
Leggings to match the above, per pair	4	0
Caps each	3	8
Waterproof Saddle Covers, 5 by 3 ft .. each	5	4
Do. Driving Aprons, lined check, 5 by 4 ft each	11	0
Bed Sheeting Waterproof, double width, per yard	4	8
Do. Do. double texture	6	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted brass eyelets...Small size 6ft. by 3	8	0
Medium 7ft. by 4½	14	0
Large 8ft. by 5	20	0
India Rubber Buckets	5	4
Do. Hand Basins	4	8
Do. Baths 30in, to 36in. Rs. 18 to	22	8

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

ESTATE of ZANOOLBHOY AHMEDBHOY, who lately carried on business in the name of STEWARD & Co.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or BEING INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to send in the particulars of their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Trustees of the Composition Deed of the said Zanoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy within one month from this date, after which the list of the creditors will be settled and the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 6th day of June 1887.

MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY,
YUSUFALLY ALLABAUX,
Trustees of the Composition Deed.
26, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for each of the undermentioned three-yearly country spirit farms, Commencing from the 1st of August 1887. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government, if the farm, tendered for, is given to him, and it should be sent to the Collector of the district concerned so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the date mentioned below, opposite the farm to which the tender may relate; tenders for the farm No. I of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar districts combined, will be receivable by the Collectors of both districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar district and part of Kanara combined, will be receivable by the Collector of Dharwar. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, for the good faith of the tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the word "Tender, for the Country Spirit Farm of

NAME OF FARM.

1. Ahmednagar.—Whole district and Poona.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
2. Satara.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. FRIDAY, 17th June 1887.
3. Belgaum.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender WEDNESDAY, 22nd June 1887.
4. Dharwar.—Whole district with Savanur and other Native State villages. Also the Haliyal taluka, including the Supa peta of Kanara. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, FRIDAY, 24th June 1887.
5. Bijapur.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. MONDAY, 27th June 1887.
6. Sholapur.—With certain Native State villages Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, WEDNESDAY, 29th 1887.

The list of villages in Native States, now attached, for Abkari management, to the Collectorates of Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara will remain unaltered, and can be seen at the offices of the Collectors concerned, at any time during office hours.

The final disposal, of the tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests.

The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him, deposit, with the Collector, a sum, in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1000, made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offerred to guarantee, and he shall execute, on a stamped paper, of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement, binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him, by the Collector. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision, accepting his tender will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders, or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

Forms of Licences and counter-part agreement can be obtained on application to the Collector of the district concerned, or to the Commissioner of Akbari.

J. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.
Poona, 1st June 1887.

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

⁂ TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home market Messrs. Foster and Sons bottling is considered much the best, commands the highest price, and has by far the largest sale.

	Bottles.	Half Bottles.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6	per doz. cash.
Do. do. L. G. A.	,, 6 4	4 4	,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons	,, 6 6	4 6	,, ,,

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

Nuevo Habano, Cavite brand, per 100, Rs. 5; per 1,000 ...Rs. 45 0
Reinas, a splendid Cigar, per 50 ... ,, 5 0

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKEIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR COMMON COMPLAINTS.

WHY go to the Doctor's and run up a long Bill for Medical Attendance for those petty Ailments with which humanity is so frequently inflicted, when the use of our "Simple Remedies" will at once relieve you?

Persons suffering from Ague, Asthma, Bronchitis, Burns, Bunnions, Catarrhs, Consumption, Cough, Constipation, Corns, Croup, Cholera, Debility, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Eczema, Eruptions, Fever, Female Complaints, Gout, Headache, Heartburn, Itch, Liver, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Prickly Heat, Rheumatism, Ring-worm, Sciatica, Snake-bite, Tooth-ache, Wind or Worms—should read the following list of our popular "Simple Remedies," which we have been selling with success for nearly two decades. We confidentially recommend one and all as perfectly harmless, and certain alleviators of pain, if the directions given are carefully carried out.

AILMENT.	REMEDY.	PRICE.
Ague	Cooper Madon & Co.'s Fever Drops	Rs. 0 12
Asthma	Do. do. do. Magic Asthma Cure	1 0 and 1 12
Bronchitis	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1 0
Burns	Do. do. do. Gell's Giant Oil	1 12
Bunnions	Do. do. do. Bunnion Plasters	0 6
Catarrh (Nasal) or Cold, &c	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1
Cholera	Do. do. do. Cholera Drops	1 4
Constipation	Do. do. do. Cathartic Pills	0 12
Consumption	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1 0
Corns	Do. do. do. Magic Corn Cure	0 10
Croup	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1 0
Debility	Do. do. do. Harley's Pills	6 8
Diarrhœa	Do. do. do. Diarrhœa Mixture	1 0
Dyspepsia	Do. do. do. Pepsine Wine	1 2 and 1 8
Dysentery	Do. do. do. Anti-dysenteric Pills	0 12
Eczema	Do. do. do. Iodized Sarsaparilla	2 4 and 3 12
Erysipelas	Do. do. do. Sarsaparilla	2 0 and 3 8
Eruptions	Do. do. do. Iodized Sarsaparilla	2 4 and 3 12
Female Complaints	Do. do. do. Madame Morand's Female Pills	1 12
Fever	Do. do. do. Fever Drops	0 12
Gout	Do. do. do. Triple Compound Liniment	0 6, 0 12 and 1 8
Headache	Do. do. do. Menthol	0 8 and 1 0
Heartburn	Do. do. do. Essence of Ginger and Chamomile.	1 12 and 3 0
Itch	Do. do. do. Itch Ointment	1 0
Liver or Biliousness	Do. do. do. Taraxacum and Podophyllin Elixir.	1 8
Lumbago	Do. do. do. Triple Compound Liniment	0 6, 0 12 and 1 8
Neuralgia	Do. do. do. Menthol	0 8 and 1 0
Prickly Heat	Do. do. do. Prickly Heat Lotion	0 12 and 1 4
Rheumatism	Do. do. do. Gell's Giant Oil	1 12
Ring-Worm	Do. do. do. Gajkaran	0 6
Sciatica	Do. do. do. Triple Compound Liniment	0 6, 0 12 and 1 8
Snake-bite	Do. do. do. Snake-bite Ammonia	1 0
Tooth-ache	Do. do. do. Tooth-ache Remedy	0 8
Wind	Do. do. do. Essence of Ginger and Chamomile.	1 12 and 3 0
Worms	Do. do. do. Worm Powders	1 0
Wasting	Do. do. do. Health Cordial	1 4 and 2 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
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Guzzee.
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Tent Drills.
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Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets,
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
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Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours.
Cretonnes. }
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

amp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

DUNNETT & Co.,

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SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR

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CONTAINING NEARLY

300 ILLUSTRATIONS,

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ALL GOODS GUARANTEED

TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-pieces for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,,	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	,,	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,,	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,,	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	,,	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, **PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.** Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
AMERICAN MONARCHS
OF THE
WHEELS,
MALTBY AND AGINTON,
AT THE
NEW AND ELEGANT
NOVELTY THEATRE,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 23RD, 24th and 25th June.
OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, 23RD.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
CYCLING & SKATING !
CYCLING & SKATING !
THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE
THAT EVER VISITED INDIA.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Don't lose this only opportunity of witnessing the greatest feats of Balancing ever displayed to the Public.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 12	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3	Upper Circle	Re. 1
Dress Circle	,, 3	Pit	As. 8

Seats Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30, to commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. AKOLA sails on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.
For freight and passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.
For freight and passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Captain WILLIAM WALTON ROBINSON, Royal Engineers, who died at Aden on the 7th June 1887, are requested to forward their claims, or pay amounts due, to the undersigned before 13th July 1887, after which date no claims will be entertained.

A. B. STOPFORD,
Major, Royal Artillery,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Aden, 13th June 1887.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and the AKOLA PRESS CO., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the AKOLA PRESS Co., Limited, (in liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Graham's Buildings, at 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, 23rd July 1887, for the purpose of receiving and adopting the final accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 10th June, 1887.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a part of FLOOR situated in Rampart Row. It consists of a Drawing, Dining, one Bed and Bath-room. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a set of ROOMS suitable for an Office in Rampart Row, Fort. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
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NOW READY,
THE SUMMER NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Containing a Tale of Powerful Interest, by Mr. WALTER BESANT, entitled
"TO CALL HER MINE."
Profusely illustrated by Messrs. A. FORESTIER and G. MONTBARD.
ALSO
TWO COLOURED PICTURES, ENTITLED "BUTTERFLIES," by J.M. Bowket,
AND
"HONEYSUCKLES," by B. Anderson.
Price Re. 1 : Post free Rs. 1-4 : per V.P. Post Rs. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SECURITY
Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
A LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE of Scaffolding Materials at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bunder.

Under instructions from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of the Victoria Terminus TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. 1887, at 1-30 p.m., a large quantity of teak rafters from 15 to 30 feet long; bamboos; planks; cut pieces of wood-work &c., &c. The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 21, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white shirtings.
4 ,, grey madapolams.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, table covers.
2 rolls hair beltings for local mills.
On account of the concerned—
20 bales Turkey red yarn.
41 chests of Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS AT THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY'S S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED, AT COORLA.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Coorla, the under mentioned stores, &c., on account of whom it may concern.

Such as soap tin, grease, paper, twist, ropes, twine, beltings, chains, bobbins, stationery, scales and weights, iron, brass, copper, roller skins, starch, salt, coals, paint, fillets, shuttles, springs, buffalo and leather picks, books, pipes, nails, meters, spindles, looms, engine, clock, and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1887.

NOTICES.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in July 1887, to FOUR EXHIBITIONS for Sons of Officers. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 18th, 1887. The Examination will begin on June 30th. There will also be an ELECTION in October, 1887, SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1887. The Examination will begin on October 20th. For particulars apply to the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GEYER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13th June 1887.

SCHOLASTIC.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, immediately. She must be a Member of the Church of England, and capable of teaching up to the higher Government Standards of education. Salary, Rs. 70 a month with partly furnished house. Apply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
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AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
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SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

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Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS.......................... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS............................ ,, 2-12 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

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IN
DRESSING !

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

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They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

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SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artists Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our
BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS,
RELIABLE AND DURABLE.

INSPECTION is invited and full particulars will be sent on receipt of letter or post-card.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 ,, ,,

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

MEDOC CLARET.

Quarts............... per doz. Rs. 12
Pints .... ,, ,, 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers, and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, charateristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the erroneous title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for Wine as an everyday beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz. Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR.

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS, such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and [illegible] have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
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With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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NOTICES

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies Can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
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Fire Premiums for 1882 .... £300,690
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

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1876	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BEFORE INSURING
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
OF
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	33 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	33 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Light Horse Sports, afternoon.
Banquet at Ganesh Khind in honour of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Athabasca (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Eddistone (s), from Cardiff; Khedive (s), London; and Taif (s), Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Storm Queen (s), Port Said; Giava (s), Genoa; Rothesay (s), Calcutta; Byculla (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Bhandara (s), Galle.

Band Notice.—The band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

Polo.—The game to-day (weather permitting) will be:—White—Messrs. Craigie, Graham, Warden, Wallace, and Summer *vs.* Stripes—Messrs. Rochfort, Murray, Fenton, Warner, and Armstrong. Play will commence at 5-15.

The Recent Charge of Defamation.—Mr. Stephen Howard asks us to state that acting on legal advice he will as soon as possible move the High Court to revise Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment refusing him a summons for defamation against a Bombay paper. Yesterday Mr. S. Howard applied to Mr. Hamilton for a summons against the editor and publisher of the *Advocate of India* on a charge of defamation in respect of a paragraph headed "Mr. Howard n Jail," published in their issue of the 16th instant The magistrate declined to entertain the application.

A Missing Boat and Crew.—Yesterday morning, the commander of the s. s. Bhundara reported to the Water Police authorities that his chief, third and fourth officers, and two lascars, left the vessel in a mail boat at half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, and went out for a sail towards Oorun, and up to yesterday noon they have not been heard of.

An Indecent Assault.—Antone DeCruz Pascoal, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having, on the 17th May last, assaulted and used criminal force against the person of a girl aged about nine years, named Allima. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Young Thief.—Mahomed Oosman, a youth, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing a large number of empty bottles, valued at Rs. 60, the property of Essak Lattiff, a dealer. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the theft from complainant's godown, and was handed over to the police. It was then discovered that he had frequently stolen bottles from the same premises, and disposed of them. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Ornaments.—Inspector MacCormack charged Mahadoo Balloo, a labourer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing on Sunday gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 80. The property belonged to an old widow named Bheema, who used to deposit it in a hole on the ground-flour of her house. The accused extracted the ornaments from there and pledged them with Marwarres. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempted Theft on Board the s. s. Deccan.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, John March, chief steward of the s. s. Deccan, charged Jonas Mendez, a saloon waiter on board the same vessel, before Mr. W R Hamilton, with attempting to steal a cash box, containing cash and jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 1,099, on the 18th instant It appears the accused entered the complainant's cabin, took a bunch of keys out of a drawer, and opened a safe, from which he abstracted the cash box. He was about to rifle its contents, when the second steward happened to enter the cabin and seized the accused and gave him into the custody of the police. The accused denied the offence, and stated that the complainant had left the keys and box exposed before he went on shore The magistrate was satisfied that the accused was guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Late Mr. Vallabhdas Valljee.—At the invitation of Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee and Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, a meeting of Kutchee and Halai Bhattias was held on Saturday last, on the premises of the old Mahajunwady, with a view to take measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Vallabhdas Valljce. It was resolved to raise a fund among members of the Bhattia community only, the lowest subscription being limited to Rs. 10, and the highest to Rs. 200. A Government promissory note for Rs. 5,000 out of the fund was to be offered to the Bombay University authorities on the understanding that the amount of the annual interest be awarded as a prize bearing the name of the deceased to any Bhattia student who obtained the highest number of marks in Sanskrit at the Matriculation Examination. The balance of the fund was to be appropriated to some other object at the option of the subscribers. A sum of Rs. 3,276 was subscribed upon the spot.

HIGH COURT.—June 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley)

FORGERY OF A WILL.

MANEKBAI, WIDOW, VS. HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE DUSTOOR.

This was an application by Manekbai, widow, for probate of the will alleged to have been executed by her deceased husband. Manekjee *alias* Jinabhoy Jamsetjee Dustoor. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, brother of the deceased, had entered a caveat, alleging that the will was a forgery, and requiring the applicant to prove it, and the application was finally disposed ofby his Lordship last week. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Kanga, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the caveator.

The petition of Manekbai stated that Manekjee *alias* Jinabhoy Jamsetjee Dustoor died at Bombay about the 22nd November 1884, leaving some property and his last will and testament, the petitioner being appointed the executrix by the will. The assets were under the value of Rs. 19,195. Deceased was also possessed at the time of his death of the property which he held in trust for Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Eduljee Bamonjee, which was under the value of Rs. 12,079. He left behind him a brother named Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor and a sister named Manekbhai, widow of Cursetjee Kersasjee Dustoor, and the petitioner. On the 10th June 1886, application for letters of administration of the property and credits of the deceased was made by the petitioner in the belief that the deceased had died intestate, and they were granted to her on the 5th August 1886. On the 3rd December, while her brother Burjorjee Sorabjee Dustoor was searching amongst the papers of the deceased, he found the will of the deceased. Petitioner accordingly prayed that the letters of administration of the property of the deceased granted to her on the 5th August 1886 may be revoked, and that probate of the will be granted to her having effect throughout British India.

Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, the caveator, said that the decesed died intestate. The applicant had falsely represented that she was the only next-of-kin of the deceased. The will was not executed by the deceased and was a forgery. If the signature to it were in the handwriting of the deceased as alleged, the attestations of the witnesses were not made until 1886. The will had been got up to avoid the petitioner's accounting to the caveator for her administration of the estate and to deprive him of his share therein. Petitioner had considerably undervalued the deceased's property and omitted some of the property; and it was not true that deceased was a trustee in respect of certain properties mentioned in the petition. It was untrue that Bomanjee Sorabjee Dustoor, brother of the petitioner, found the alleged will while searching among the papers of the deceased.

Evidence was gone into on behalf of the petitioner. After a few witnesses had been examined on behalf of the caveator, Mr. Jardine asked the Court to allow the petition to be withdrawn.

His Lordship refused to allow the petition to be withdrawn and dismissed it with costs, at the same time directing the will to be impounded in Court.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, the suit of James Conroy and another *versus* Fakir Mahomed Babunbhoy and others was resumed. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Conroy falling into an open excavation in Green Street, Fort, on the 11th January last.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Cama, appeared for the defence.

Before the evidence for the defence was proceeded with, Mr. Burder made an application to be allowed to examine Dr. Langley, who had seen the injuries Mrs. Conroy had sustained.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac opposed the application on the grounds that the plaintiff had closed his case and the defence had opened theirs. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish, to allow the plaintiff to call evidence at any stage of the hearing.

Mr. Burder said that the defence had admitted the injuries, and it was no part of the defence set up.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac denied that they admitted the injuries.

His Honour did not think it would be necessary to to call Dr. Langley, as there was medical evidence on both sides as to the injuries.

Jairam Raghunath, brother of Rowjee Raghunath, a defendant in the case, on being examined said he assisted his brother in working out the contract. He had been connected with the present work since October 1885—the excavation in Marine Street. In January last witness visited this excavation morning and evening. The width of the ditch was two feet. The earth from the excavation was piled up on the side next the Bank of Bombay. The pile was from three to four feet in height. The other side was protected by a bamboo fencing, the ditch was protected at night by lanterns, which swung from the fence at intervals of 50 feet, and the crossings were protected by two lanterns. The crossings were plank crossings and were protected by side rails. The firm employed a Purdesee named Issari to look after the street lights. When complaints were made from the office, witness used to visit the excavations to satisfy himself that the lights were burning. No complaints were made to the office in respect of this excavation. He had no reason to doubt that the lamps were lit on the 11th January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, witness said he did not particularly remember the 11th January. The firm had a man named Daji to watch Issari. Mr. Viegas, the Municipal Inspector for the Fort Division watched the works on behalf of the Municipality. Somtimes the lamps were broken by men in the streets. He took his meals in a hut at the Bori Bunder station, which was within a mile of the excavation. He thought that was a convenient position to watch the work in Marine Street. All he knew about the lights on the 11th and 12th January was that no complaints were made to him. He could say that if the lights were burning nobody in their senses could have possibly missed them.

Mr. Edward John Hall, a surveyor in the Bombay Municipality, was next examined, and said that it was his business to inspect these works as they were going on. It was a part of his duty to see that the fencing of the trenches was in a proper state. He inspected the work in Green Street every day. It was part of his duty to go round on certain nights after dark to see the lighting. He once complained to the contractors about the planking on the bridges, which was loose. The defect was remedied that very day. The bamboo fencing was taken down in the daytime, and it was a part of his duty to see that it was put up before nightfall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, witness said he did not think it possible if that earthwork was there for anybody to fall into the ditch from the footpath side. He could not account for this lady's falling. He distinctly remembered the 11th January. He inspected the excavation in Green Street at two o'clock in the afternoon. The fencing was down in most places, but the mound of earth was up. At half-past 4 o'clock he went round again, the workmen were then engaged in tying up the fencing. He had noticed the lights that night. At half-past four the lamps were all in position.

Hirajee Nanabhoy Spencer, L.C.E., a surveyor employed by the defendants, said he visted the excavation on the afternoon between two and five o'clock on the day in question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, witness said no man in his proper senses would have fallen over the mound of earth into the ditch. He swore that the mound of earth was there on the evening of the 11th January.

Mr. Burder: I am afraid, Sir, that last witness scarcely does credit to your name. (Laughter.)

His Honour: He seems wanting in intelligence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: He does not seem to know much English.

Issari Ramdin, a night watchman in the employ of the defendants' firm, said that he had charge of the lights on his master's works. He did not remember the 11th January in particular. He was however in the habit of lighting the lamps at 6 o'clock every evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder: The lights were often put out by the wind. Sometimes while he was lighting the lamps in one gully the lights would go out in another.

Mr Ramjee Raghunath said that he visited the excavation nearly every day during the day, and about once in every two weeks after dark. He noticed the fencing was up and the lights were lit. No complaints were ever made to him by the Municipal authorities, the Police authorities or his own employers of improper lighting or fencing of this excavation.

Cross-examined, witness said he was of opinion that the mound of earth was sufficient protection. It was not easy for one to fall over it into the excavation unless he intended to do so.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Burder, in addressing the Court, said that he thought the action of the defence, in objecting to Dr. Langley giving evidence of the nature of the injuries sustained by Mrs. Conroy was a point in the plaintiff's favour. The defendants were evidently aforaid to let the Doctor go into the box. Then as t the only other point, he wished to draw his Honor's attention to the fact that there was no evidence to show any contributory negligence on part of the plaintiffs. The evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs shewed that there were no intermediary lights, and not a single witness on the other side could swear that these lights were there. Mrs. Conroy had a perfect right to go up that road, and would certainly not have fallen into the ditch had there been a four feet mound of earth. As regarded the medical evidence, he would point out that Dr. Khory, the medical man who gave evidence an behalf of the other side, had only seen Mrs. Conroy on one occasion, and then for a very short time, and notwithstanding this he was prepared to go into the box and swear that the lady had suffered no severe injury, and her state did not require a change home, as no miscarriage had taken place. Now this was in the teeth of the opinion of the lady's family doctor. The lady at the time of the accident was only two months advanced in pregnancy, she had not even quickened, and it was very improbable that anything like a miscarriage would occur under the circumstances. But as they all knew that that it was a very critical period for a lady, and it was impossible to say what complications might occur at the time of confinement. The lady had been obliged to go home and her husband had to bear the expense

His Honour reserved judgment until Friday next.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ABOLITION OF FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

We regret to announce that the Educational Department have taken another step which will seriously affect the interests of the middle class students. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee-Warner, when he was acting Director of Public Instruction, had issued a resolution that no Brahmin, Parsee or Christian boy should be admitted in Government schools as free students. It was then generally supposed that had Mr. Chatfield been at the head of the Department he would not have promulgated such an objectionable scheme. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Chatfield has proceeded a step further. He has abolished free studentships altogether. This will fall like a thunderbolt on a number of students who are really too poor to pay anything towards their education.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE GOVERNMENT ABKARI POLICY.

Referring to the controversy which is now going on in England in connection with the Abkari policy of Government, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—Does Government really believe that by reducing the number of liquor shops the consumption of liquor has decreased? We unhesitatingly declare that those who used to drink country spirits in the good old days used to drink the genuine article. Now the poison known by the name of English spirits has taken the place of country-made liquor, and of innocent toddy, in native households. While the quantity of country liquor is getting less the consumption of European slow poisons is increasing enormously. The inferior brandies and whiskies sold in the Bombay taverns are made out of rotten potatoes picked up from the road-side gutter. If the authorities in India dispute this fact we would suggest that at the dinners to be given by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay in honour of the Jubilee such wines and spirits as we have mentioned above should be supplied to the guests instead of well selected superior and costly wines. Only then they will be in a position to know what it is to stop the sale of honest country liquor.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, when Captain Selby was called to the chair, on Dr. Blaney's motion. There were present Drs. T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Captain G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhai Framji, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Before the business of the day was proceeded with, Mr. Bomonji P. Master rose to a point of order. He said that since the absence of their regular chairman, Captain Morland, he feared they were holding meetings of the Corporation in an illegal and unconstitutional manner. He wished he were in the wrong, but he feared section 12 of the Municipal Acts gave some grounds for his apprehension. It stated that in case of the absence from the city of the chairman appointed by the Corporation, the power of calling meetings of the Corporation should be vested in the Town Council.

The chairman replied that Mr. Bomonji had read the section aright, but the fact was that no new meetings had been called since Captain Morland had left Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Those that were called had been merely adjourned meetings, which had been originally called by Captain Morland. There was a new meeting going to be called, which would be fixed by the Town Council.

MUNICIPAL MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Dr. Blaney, in accordance with a notice previously given by him, proposed that the Town Council be requested to furnish the Corporation with a plan and estimate of two new milch cattle stables. In support of his motion Dr. Blaney laid stress upon the duty of the Corporation to look after the health of the infantile population of Bombay. The number of infants could not be less than fifty, sixty or seventy thousand, and the parents of most of them being unable to afford for the keep of a cow, had to depend upon such milk as they could get from the bazars. It was the duty of the Corporation to see that these little beings, many of whom were destined to form part of the working population of Bombay, should grow up well formed and able to battle with the elements of disease which were floating around.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji seconded the proposition. If the Municipality, he said, were to build milch cattle stables, no one would welcome them more than the owners of buffaloes themselves. These people were fined from day to day in various sums for causing a nuisance. These poor people always expressed their willingness to go to a better kept stable, but said that they did not know where to find one.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner thought Dr. Blaney ought to give the Corporation a little more definite information as to the sites which should be selected for these stables, and the number of stalls that he wished to be constructed in each. He found that in the stables built by the Municipality their cost per buffalo came to about something like Rs. 90.

Capt. Martin thought that Dr. Blaney had left these details to be attended to by the Town Council.

Dr. Khory having supported the motion, Dr. Blaney said, in reply to the Commissioner's remarks, that he left the details to be determined by the Town Council.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

CREMATION OF LOW CASTE HINDOOS.

Dr. Blaney next proposed that the Town Council be requested to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of a cremation apparatus adapted for the cremation of low caste Hindoos; and also the cost of cremation in the open air as at present conducted, in the Sonapore burning ground. Dr. Blaney said that the Hindoo population generally had no religious objection to cremation. At present with the exception of the dead bodies of criminals from the jails and of the dead bodies of paupers from the hospitals the funeral expenses of the Hindoo poor had to be defrayed by themselves. In some cases the expenses were quite crushing. He remembered one case which was brought to his notice officially as coroner, in which the relatives of a dead man being unable to afford the expenses of burning left the body on the burning-ground, and as they were running away, the police gave chase and apprehended some of them, who defended themselves by saying that they had no money for disposing of the dead body. The Municipality supplied hearses to the Roman Catholic community to carry their dead to the Matoonga cemetery, and they might as well defray the cost of the cremation of poor Hindoos, by means of the cremation apparatus. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the cremation should be entirely voluntary, and that those who preferred burial or open-air burning must be allowed to have their pleasure.

As Mr. Raganath Khote was rising to speak, a member called the chairman's attention to the want of a quorum. The meeting which had in the beginning to wait for twenty minutes to form a quorum, had to be adjourned till Thursday.

A NEW FIRE-TEMPLE AT EGUTPURA.

The ceremony of consecrating a new Fire-Temple at Egutpura was performed on Sunday morning by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dustoor Hoshangjee Jamaspjee, the High Priest of the Deccan, in the presence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dustoor Bamonjee Jamaspjee, C.I.E., and a large assemblage of Parsees of Egutpura, Bombay, Nasik, and other places. The officiating priest said prayers and offered blessings for the new place of worship, and preached a sermon, extolling the sublime attributes of fire as an essential element in the economy of humanity, and implored his hearers to be pious, religion-loving, and to work in harmony the one with the other. Mr. Nanabhoy Framjee Messman then gave a brief sketch of the history of this fire-temple, in the course of which he thanked Sir Dinshaw for the share he had taken in organising and collecting subscriptions, and for his timely advice in designing the building, &c. He also thanked the Dustoor and Mr. Manchershaw Dadabhoy Bhavnagria and others for their labour of love in the cause of their religion. Addresses and shawls were then presented to the high priest and Sir Dinshaw by the Parsee community of Egutpura, to the former for having evinced a keen interest in the temple and for officiating on the present occasion, and to the latter for his pecuniary help and advice generally in the erection of the building and its inauguration. Sir Dinshaw replied generally in very appropriate terms for the honour paid him, and added that he had done nothing beyond what he thought it was his duty to do. He then presented a shawl to the high priest, another to Mr. Nanabhoy Framjee Messman, and a third to Mr. Manchershaw D. Bhavnagria, for his disinterested labour in this matter. The Sirdar Bahadoor having briefly thanked Sir Dinshaw and the Parsee residents of Egutpura, Mr. M. D. Bhavnagria in a few well chosen words, thanked them for the compliment paid him for his share in collecting subscriptions and superintending the building, and affording some money help in successfully carrying out this religious movement. The contractor Shabudin Joseph was then presented with a shawl by Sir Dinshaw and another (accompanied by a purse of money) by the Parsee community of Egutpura, for having completed the building to the satisfaction of his employers. Presents of money were then given by Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy to the priests invited to be present at the inaugural ceremony. It was then resolved to raise subscriptions for defraying the cost of an oil-painting of the new Parsee Knight to be placed in the big hall of the fire temple. A respectable sum was at once subscribed on the spot. Amongst those present we noticed Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dustoor Bamonjee Jamaspjee, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Framjee Messman (and his sons), Manchershaw Dadabhoy Bhavnagria, Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Ruttonjee Bhikhajee Nariman, Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Chapgur, (Superintendent of Post Offices, Nasik and Kandesh districts), Dinshaw Ruttonjee Nariman, Pestonjee Bhikhajee, Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Patel, Hormusjee Burjorjee, Ardeshir Nowrojee, Dorabjee Shapurjee Driver, Dinshaw Byramjee Patel, Kherbodjee Bharucha, Muncherjee M. Narelwala, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Ardeshir Hormusjee Chenoy, Shapurjee Eduljee, &c., &c.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	18 62	19 07	16 88	19 69
June 19, Sunday ...	......	......	0 03	......
" 20, Monday ...	......	......	......	......
Total...	18 62	19 7	16 91	19 69
Total corresponding date of last year ...	33 58	35 66	34 653	2 55

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	16	23
June 17, up to 10 a.m.	1	9
Total	17	32

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3rd JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, Captain A. C Loggin, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 3rd June. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr and Mrs Gahan
Mr Ohdedar
Surgn Swan
Sergt and Mrs Tooth and 3 children
Mr E Ramsden
Mr Bridges
Dr R Cama
Mr Trefall

From Venice.

Mr J Johnstone
Mrs Sheppard

From Brindisi.

Mr H O Walling
Mr W Woodward
Capt Barlow
M-jor Fell
Mr A Andrews
Mr N Adams
Mr A Bethell
Capt Trotter
Mr A Pringle
Mr J Coles
Col J Cook
Mrs Darwell

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 28TH MAY TO 3RD JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Tottenham on Saturday, and formally opened the Samuel Morley wing of the Deaconesses' Institution and Hospital.

Earl Granville presided on Wednesday at a meeting of savings' bank depositors, held at Cannon-street Hotel, and delivered an address on the advantages of thrift.

A general Conference of the National Radical Union was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Midland Institute, Birmingham, and was followed by a largely-attended and enthusiastic meeting in the Town-hall in the evening. Mr. J Chamberlain occupied the chair, and spoke vigorously on the political situation at both gatherings. Sir H. James was also among the principal speakers at the evening meeting. Important letters were read from Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright strongly condemning the surrender made by the ex-Premier and his followers to their Parnellite allies.

Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden yesterday on a visit to South Wales.

Earl Spencer addressed a Liberal meeting at Rugby on Wednesday night, and, referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, stated that the presence or absence of the Irish members from Westminster was not a vital part of the scheme.

Mr. E. Stanhope spoke on public affairs at Horncastle, and Sir E. Clarke at Plymouth, on Wednesday evening.

The Earl of Fife and Mr. Finlay, M.P., addressed a meeting at Aberdeen on Tuesday, in vindication of the action of the Liberal Unionists in Parliament.

Mr. Bright delivered the opening address at a Sunday School Conference held at Rochdale on Wednesday.

The Co-operative Congress sat at Carlisle on Saturday and several subsequent days, when interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. T. Hughes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Holyoake, and other advocates of the co-operative system. A large number of delegates attended.

The Oaks Stakes at Epsom were won on Friday by the Duke of Beaufort's Rêve d'Or, beating eight other fillies.

The Right Rev. Dr. Rowley Hill, Bishop of Sodor and Man, died suddenly in London on Friday, aged 51.

Two English ladies, daughters of Alderman Knowles, of Gloucester, were among the victims by the fire at the Opera Comique in Paris.

An explosion occurred on Saturday morning in a coal-pit at Blantyre, and about 80 lives have been lost.

Two men were killed and two others injured by the sudden inburst of water into a coal-pit near Oldham, where they were at work.

During gun practice on board her Majesty's ship Rupert, in the Humber, on Monday, a charge prematurely exploded, killing one seaman and dangerously injuring five others.

Walter Wood, a mechanic, who had been convicted of the murder of his wife at Bury, was executed on Monday in Manchester Gaol.

The capital sentences on Henry Cowley and Henrietta Powell for causing the death of a young woman by a felonious operation have been commuted to penal servitude for life.

In a cricket match at Brighton on Wednesday, the Sussex eleven beat the Gloucestershire eleven by four wickets. On the same day the Nottinghamshire players were defeated on their own ground by the Surrey eleven by 157 runs.

The anti-tithe agitation in North Wales is fiercely maintained, and all attempts to distrain are violently resisted by excited crowds of people, who assault and ill-treat the bailiffs.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., has appeared in the character of a pursuing landlord for arrears of rent from one of his tenants at Avondale.

The attempted evictions on Colonel Callaghan's estate at Bodyke, Limerick, on Friday, were postponed in consequence of the violent opposition offered by a mob of some thousands of people, headed by priests, and the police and military were marched back to Fontane.

A band of disguised men visited the cottage of a woman near Tralee on Sunday night, and compelled her to swear that she would not again carry messages for the police.

Obituary.—Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., late Ben. C.S.; Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Freese, Mad. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Cameron, Mad. Ret.; Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, Mad. S.C.; Gen. R. A. Bayly, Bo. Inf. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. H. N. Miller, Bo. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. J. C. Hobson, Bo. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. A. H. Lindsay, C.B.; Admiral H. Harvey, The Bishop of Sodor and Man, Mr. G. Adams, C.B.; Lady Bagge.

After many difficulties and several withdrawals, M. Rouvier has succeeded in forming a new Ministry in Paris, and at the meeting of the Chamber on Tuesday a declaration of policy was read indicating a reduction of estimates and the intention to proceed with the Military Bill. A motion of want of confidence was moved from the Extreme Left, but it was negatived by 285 to 139.

General Boulanger, in retiring from the post of Minister of War, has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he declares he sets an example of military and Republican discipline.

The search for the bodies of the victims of the disaster at the Opera Comique in Paris has terminated, and the number of lives lost is estimated at about 100.

A semi-official contradiction has been given through the *North German Gazette* to the recent disclosures of General Le Flo as to the hostile intentions of Germany in 1875 towards France.

The throat complaint under which the Crown Prince of Germany is suffering causes some uneasiness in Berlin, but the medical opinions are favourable to an early improvement.

The Italian Chamber has sanctioned an expenditure of 85 million francs, to be spread over ten years, for strengthening the navy.

The supplementary agreements to the Anglo-Turkish Convention have been signed at Constantinople, but Sir H. D. Wolff has been directed to remain at the Turkish capital for some time in order to discuss any further points that may arise.

The French representative at Cairo has intimated that should a French Judge not be appointed to succeed M. Sarzeaud he will break off relations with the Egyptian Government.

Most of the Great Powers have acknowledged the receipt of the Circular Note from the Porte concerning Bulgaria, and have replied that the opinion of other Governments will be taken. Russia has simply acknowledged the receipt, but declared an intention to abstain from any further participation in negotiations.

It is stated that the Russian Government is extending to foreign Jews in Poland the prohibition to carry on trade.

The Austrian Government has been appealed to against the recent Imperial ukase at St. Petersburg prohibiting Poles and other aliens from acquiring landed property within the Empire.

The state of Bulgaria is satisfactory. A large number of military cadets, who had been suspended for taking part in the conspiracy against Prince Alexander, have expressed contrition and have received commissions in the army.

The Belgian Government has called out an unusal number of men who have completed their periods of active service, and the work of strengthening the military defences of the kingdom is being actively proceeded with.

The Afghan frontier negotiations at St. Petersburg are in abeyance, and Sir W. Ridgeway is about to return to London to consult with the Government.

The St. Petersburg papers print a statement from Merv that the fortifications of Herat have been greatly strengthened under the direction of British Engineer officers.

There is an impression in the United States that the difficulties connected with the Canadian fisheries questions are in a fair way of amicable settlement.

Mr. O'Brien has concluded his campaign in Canada. The Canadian Press generally considers that his visit has been a failure for his own object, but that it has created an amount of bad feeling between classes that did not previously exist.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE AMEER ABDURRAHMAN.

A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* sends the following account of the Ameer of Afghanistan which is interesting and sufficiently correct to merit notice: "Abdurrahman in the first part of his career was a soldier; when he was raised to the Ameership he became a bureaucrat, a new *role* for an Afghan ruler and one not likely to be popular. Each day with him has its appointed work. Two days a week are devoted to his correspondence, Monday for that with the Upper country (Herat, Candahar, &c), Thursday for that with the Lower country (Cabul, Peshawur, and India). On Tuesday he holds his military durbar and receives the officers of the garrison all of whom dine with him. It is also the day of private reception or Diwan-i-Hass. On Wednesday and Saturday he administers justice and admits the public to his presence even to the last beggar. This is called the Diwan-i-Am. Friday is treated as Sunday is in London—all the bazaars, shops, and the Palace itself are closed, the mosques alone remaining open. Sunday is devoted to the Ameer's private affairs. The two most important days are those of the Diwan-i-Am, for the Ameer is above all a dispenser of justice. He dispenses it with his hand on the hilt of his sword. Highway robbers are brought before him and he hears the charge. Then he says one of two things:—'Bekoushid,' and they cut their throats, or 'Gargara kounid,' and they lead them off to be hung. If an article is lost on the road no one is allowed to pick it up. If any one does so his hand is cut off. The Ameer has only one wife, Bibi Malika or the Queen, but he has 101 concubines called kaniz. By the Queen he has no children (they died), but he has five by four of the kaniz. The eldest, Habibullah, is 16 years of age, and in default of a legitimate successor is the heir apparent. He was recently married to the daughter of Mahomed Ameen, Brigadier of Cabul, an officer despite his high title possessing no authority. The Ameer is writing his memoirs, beginning with his ninth year, and he is now 42. They will be full of interest if the Ghilzais will only allow him to finish them."

THE MISSION OF PRINCE DOLGOROUKI TO TEHERAN.

The Russian press is attaching marked importance to the mission of Prince Dolgorouki to Teheran, and the *Official Messenger* publishes the following letter describing his arrival in the Shah's dominions:—"On the 2nd of April Major-General Prince Dolgorouki arrived at Enzeli in the war steamer Geok Tepe. The Prince, who is the new Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, was visited on board and complimented on his arrival by M. Vlassow, the Russian Consul-General at Resht; by two members of the Russian Legation at Teheran; and by Nasrullah Khan Mesbakh-ul-Mulk, representing the Persian Government, and sent specially from Teheran to welcome the Czar's representative and to escort him to the capital. The Prince landed in a steam-launch belonging to the Caucasus and Mercury Company, amid the salute of the guns of the forts and of the ships in the roadstead. He was received at Enzeli by the Governor Sertip Akbar, and a guard of honour composed of the artillery men in the town. After a short stay, during which a breakfast was given, the Prince, on behalf of the Governor-General of the province of Ghilan, his Excellency returned to his launch and proceeded by water to Pirebaza, less that five miles from Resht. He arrived there at three o'clock, and was received by all the high officials of Ghilan, as well as by the Russian residents. The next day formal visits were exchanged between him and Prince Monaidow Dowlah, the Governor-General and on the 4th a gala banquet was given in his honour. Prince Dolgorouki left on the 7th (N. S. 19th) for Teheran," which he reached on the 26th ult.

A correspondent writing to the *Daily News* from Charkoff, South Russia, says that Dhuleep Singh has been staying at the Hotel Dussaux in Moscow, for the last month of five weeks under the name of Patrick Casey.

"The object of the visit is acknowledged to be to influence the Russian Government on his behalf, and, if he can gain their support, to pass through Afghanistan to Lahore, to stir up a rebellion in his favour with a view to recovering his throne. Arroor Singh was in India three months ago to ascertain the feeling of the people, when he was watched by the Bombay and native police. His statement was that if Russia was to invade India, they would fight for England; but should Dhuleep accompany them they would without hesitation turn against the British. Rumours seem to have reached the British representatives in St. Petersburg, as they communicated with the Consular Agent in Moscow to gather information about the parties, but as up to April 15 or 20 it was not known who they really were his reply was favourable. My informant, however, made a statement of the facts to the Consular Agent, who injudiciously showed the communications to Arroor Singh, who immediately apprised Dhuleep Singh, and the intercourse with my informant ceased. He described Dhuleep as a man about fifty years of age, sallow complexion, black hair, bald, wearing full black beard mixed with grey. He is accompanied by a young lady about twenty years of age, with an unmistakable London accent, and for whom he bought a sewing-machine at the English magazine on the Koumnetsky Bridge. Dhuleep states that the English Government engaged to allow him 50,000l. a year, but he has only been paid 25,000l. and the arrears, with interest, amounted to three millions of money. In pressing his claim he first went to Mr. Gladstone, who referred him to the India Office, who said it was a matter for the Government. He then wished the matter to be tried in a court of law, but was told that the court was for everybody in England except himself, and, being driven from pillar to posts, he got tired out, and that no other resource but to take the step he is taking. He states he would prefer remaining under English protection if he were fairly dealt with."

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

An important meeting of master cotton-spinners to which also manufacturers were invited was held in Manchester on may 27 to consider the advisableness of running short time in consequence of the adverse effect upon spinners of the speculative operations of cotton brokers at Liverpool There was a very large attendance, the whole cotton district including Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, being well represented. Mr. Henry Harrison of Blackburn was in the chair Mr. Ogden (Manchester) moved "That in the opinion of this meeting it is most desirable in the interests of the trade, that all spinners shall at once resort to short time; that such short time shall consist of a reduction of the working hours equal to half-time, for a period of eight weeks from May 30, and may be carried out either by closing three days a week, by alternate weeks, or by continuous stoppage; the resolution to take effect only in the event of spinners representing two-thirds of the spindles sending in to the Cotton Spinners' Association an undertaking to carry out such resolution." The proposition was carried with only two dissentients. The secretary was instructed to prepare suitable circulars asking for replies from each firm of cotton spinners as to their agreement or otherwise with the resolution.

RE THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

An appeal has been made by the New Oriental Bank Corporation from the refusal of Mr. Justice Chitty on May 20 to discharge or vary an order made on the 12th by his Lordship in Chambers, sanctioning a conditional agreement, dated March 18, 1887, and made between the Oriental Bank Corporation and its official liquidator as vendors and the Assets Realisation Company as purchasers for sale of outstanding assets of the Oriental Bank Corporation to the Assets Realisation Company.

After hearing the arguments, Lord Justice Cotton delivered judgment in favour of the respondents saying that to a great extent such an order as this must be in the discretion of the Court, and he saw the risk which might attend any interference on the part of the Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Chitty had had the whole winding up before him. His Lordship did not rely on that fact alone; but, considering all the circumstances, he could not say that the judge in the court below had exercised his discretion on insufficient materials.. It was for the appellants to make out that the discretion had been wrongly exercised, and they had failed to do so.

Lord Justice Lindley and Lord Justice Bowen concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

THE AFFAIRS OF LORD COLIN CAMPBELL.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on May 27, Lord Colin Campbell attended at the office of the Chief Official Receiver, upon his preliminary examination under the receiving order recently made against him upon the petition of the Duke of Marlborough. His lordship, who has consented to adjudication, states that the house, 2 Bryanston Square, given as his residence, belongs to his brother Lord George Campbell, and that he was merely staying there; that he has no residence in London, and is at present living at his father's residence, Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, where he has a few articles of furniture and some books. The unsecured liabilities, exclusive of costs, are stated to be 3,000l; the costs will, it is believed, exceed 6,000l. The whole of his securities are in the hands of his bankers, Messrs Coutts and Co. The accounts will be filed in due course.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	[illegible]
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	[illegible]
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct	113

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	930
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	230
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	101	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,[illegible]50
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 50	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	335
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	580
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs [illegible]	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	480
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	840
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar M'fg. Co., Ld	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	500
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	680
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2[illegible]	505
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
City of BombayShares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	600
Framji Petit M'fg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	595
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,03[illegible]	1,000	1,000	830	715
H[illegible]ghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s	720
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	830
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,325
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	490
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1045
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	750
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 140	2,525ex
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	205
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 8	172½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,260
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	785
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	425
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	720
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	510
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500		60
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	845
Ripon	641	1,000	,00	Rs. 50	770
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,[illegible]	1,000	00		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,130
onderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	610
Southern India	1,[illegible]	500	50	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,712	250	25		220
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	45
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs. 0	780
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	620

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	170 130
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c	157
Sapty Co., Ld.	725	200	165	nil.	82
Barton & Co., Ld.	,00	00	100	Rs. 20	12
Do. New issue	500		87	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100nl.
Bombay Flour MillCo.	500	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	3½	107½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Jeyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	—	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	60	256	250		276
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17[illegible]	Rs. 26	348
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	5[illegible]	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,00[illegible]	20	2[illegible]	8 p. c	18
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,00[illegible]	100	10[illegible]	Rs 1[illegible]	45
Port Canning Co.	6,0[illegible]	000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,00[illegible]	1[illegible]	10[illegible]	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,[illegible]0	25	2		7½
Trescher & Co., Ld	2,000	800	80	Rs. 100	1125xd
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,[illegible]	100	10	Rs 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	nil.	40
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	100	11 p.c.	175

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs.	14-7 6
Carolas .... "	255
Mexican Dollars .... "	222
Five-Franc Pieces .... "	275
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness .... "	106-12
Gold Leaf .... "	22-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch ..... "	22-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... "	22-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch .... "	22-11
Pekin .... ,	22-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ..	101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	235Nl.
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	91

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th June, as compared with the statement of the 11th June:—

	June 11.	June 18.
	Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities ..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,14,745	38,42,351
do. do. at Branches	14,15,946	13,08,332
Other Deposits	2,25,55,850	2,30,64,177
Post Bills	6,745	6,655
Cash Credits undrawn	11,27,915	12,90,638
	4,11,21,201	4,19,12,133
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	33,04,413	33,55,957
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,84,870	37,32,560
Loans, on Security of do.	71,02,093	63,32,033
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,648	5,768
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,85,35,130	1,81,12,132
Stamps	25,612	25,710
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,83,061		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,75,000	3,08,036	3,08,061
Bullion	3,14,072	6,29,011
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,57,189	4,74,036
Cash and Currency Notes	74,72,808	88,76,830
	4,11,21,201	4,19,12,133

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! To commemorate the JUBILEE DAY, to-day, we offer the General Public a DISCOUNT of TWO ANNAS in each Rupee, THIS DAY ONLY, on any Article in our Shop.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

TO BE LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, near Grant Road Station, with separate accommodation for Two Families. No reasonable offer for the whole, or part of the Bungalow, will be refused. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

LADIES' TAN DOGSKIN GLOVES, 4 Buttons, Extra Long, just arrived, Soft and Fresh. Rs. 3-12 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

GENT'S TAN DOGSKIN GLOVES, 2 Buttons, Sewn, Black and Self Colour. Rs. 3-4 per pair.
THORPE & CO.,
Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TO LET, Furnished UPPER-FLOOR, 3 Rooms, Bath-room, &c., in a cool and healthy part of Grant Road. Apply to "F. S.," care of this paper.

WANTED, in an English Office, a Competent BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENT, Hindoo or Eurasian. Apply, stating salary, to "X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FORT, BOARD and RESIDENCE TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, 3 or 4 Rooms, Reasonable Terms, Good Table, Suitable for Bachelors, also Board only. "Beta," *Gazette Office*.

LOST one SHARE No. 421 in the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited, standing in the name of Premjee Issur. Any one bringing the same at Vudalgadee to me as above will be rewarded.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS from Winsor and Newton and Geo. Rowney and Sons; and Burgoyne's Drugs, &c., at moderate pieces, at J. Brothers and Co., 49 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

LOST Friday evening, June 17th, between Yacht Club and Colaba Lighthouse, a Gold HORSE-SHOE PIN set with whole pearls. Rs. 25 given to whoever brings it to Mr. J. ADAMS, P. W. Offices.

WANTED, for the Baroda College, a PROFESSOR of AGRICULTURE. Cirencester Diploma indispensable. Proposed salary 400 per mensem. Address with testimonals the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.—Bottled by Ind Coope and Co. Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15, Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 24. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and Hotels. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½' to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 78 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

THERE has been a marked falling off in the supplies of produce received this week, but the figures are nevertheless considerably above the corresponding week of last year, the rains up-country so far having been but partial and insufficient to put an entire stop to road traffic. Full receipts, however, have not led to an active state of things in exports. On the contrary the depressing character of the telegraphic advices from Europe has induced extreme dulness in the two leading staples, Cotton and Wheat, while of Seeds, values, owing to short crops in the past season, are too high to admit of free buying for shipment. Freights notwithstanding are wonderfully steady, £1-5 per ton being still the quotation for June loading to the leading Continental ports, and £1-2 to £1-2-6 for July. Exporters, however, pay these figures with reluctance, and only the moderate supply of tonnage available enables speculators and steamer agents to support them. Imports continue dull and inactive to a degree. We have seldom of late years witnessed a period of inactivity so prolonged and unvaried, but there is no indication of any change in the immediate future. Favorable rains up-country might lead to the development of a better feeling, but as yet even that incentive is wanting. Money is easy, while Exchange is steady, Government Paper remains practically unaltered on the week, and Shares are quiet but pretty firm.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows a further material increase in strength, the following being the changes in the various accounts:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,27,606
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	1,07,594
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	4,08,277
Government Securities	Inc.	„	51,514
Loans	Dec.	„	7,10,060
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	4,23,298
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	16,867
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	14,04,027

It is manifested from these figures that at the present level of discounts money is steadily tending towards the Bank, the whole of the 14 lakhs increase in the Cash Balance being attributable to reduced trade requirements; and it is not at all unlikely, therefore, that at the weekly board meeting on Thursday the Directors may reduce their minimum rate from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum. At the latter price accommodation is offering freely outside without finding borrowers and fixed loans could probably be had at 4½ per cent., so that even in event of a reduction to 5 per cent. the Bank would not be likely to experience an important demand.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another quite steady week in sterling with only a small business passing and few fluctuations in rates. Owing to the non-arrival of the s.s. Nizam, with the English Mails of 27th May, and a considerable amount in Silver and Council drafts on board, a little temporary firmness was apparent in the early part of last week, but after the steamer came in rates gave way again and we close for private bills at the same level as a week ago, and in Bank paper a partial 1-32d. higher. Our quotations on Monday last were 1s. 4-25-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4-31-32d. for 3 month's Credits. On Tuesday a rise of 1-32d. took place, which was repeated again on Wednesday. Thursday morning bringing advice of 18½ lakhs of Council drafts having been taken up at the weekly biddings in London at 1s. 4 13-16d., and 12 lakhs of Wire transfers at 1s. 4⅞d., the market opened to a further advance of 1-32d., but the mail having coming in the banks began to evince less desire to sell, and the improvement was lost again during the day. On Friday the feeling was distinctly easier with a reduction of 1-32d. in private paper and the same may be said of Saturday. To-day the banks have declined to buy on any lower terms but for their own paper are quoting a partial 1-32d. less, the following being closing rates for to-morrow's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4¾d.	„
Do. 4	„	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits 3	„	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Documents 3	„	1s. 5d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs 3	„	1·79	„
Do. 6	„	1·81½	„

At this level we should describe the market as closing very quiet but fairly steady. To buy, the banks are chary about doing anything below the ready rate for Credits up to the end of July, although in selling they nominally endeavour to make a reduction of 1-32d. up to the end of this month, and a further 1-32d. for July. We say nominally, as we believe with business in hand more favourable rates could be obtained, but in the continued absence of demand for remittance it is not so much a difference of 1-32d. in price which stands in the way, as the fact that in the present condition of our import trade Bank Bills are not wanted. Fairly good evidence of this was manifested last week when one of the banks was for some days out as a seller of telegraphic transfer for any delivery up to the end of the year at 1s. 4⅞d., with the result, it is reported, of only selling some £4,000 to £50,000 for December. So long as this 0tate of things continues we shall no doubt have as certain amount of steadiness or even firmness in the market, but unless something out of the usual way occurs the demand for remittance is bound to come in eventually, and with it, for a time at least, probably somewhat lower rates. The longer it is postponed, of course the less is the decline likely to be, as every week helps to tide over the period now coming on of suspended activity in exports, still we are of opinion that for the next few months the average of rates is more likely to be below than above our present level.

Bar Silver in London after advancing from 43⅞d. to 44d. has receded again to 43 15-16d., some people say 43⅞d. per oz., at which it lays down equivalent to about 1s. 4⅞d. per rupee. Shipments to this side, however, continue light, the amounts reported from London this week being only £40,000 for this port and £10,000 to Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—If Exchange has been steady of late, Government Paper has been still more so; the quotations having remained unaltered throughout the week at Rs. 97⅝ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours and-a-half. No very large extent of business has been done in ready paper of either denomination, the amount on the market being comparatively small, but daily transactions for future delivery have taken place mostly in Fours at about 1-16 under the cash rate for delivery at the end of this month, and an additional 1-16 lower for the end of July settlement. The easier tendency of money imparts a certain amount of firmness to the market, but this is counterbalanced and speculation held in check by anticipations of the new loan which will probably be announced before long.

Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 91; Municipal 5 per cents. at Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—The tone of the market is given from day to day as quiet and unchanged, but on the average values during the week have gone more in favor of buyers than sellers. In *Banks* the only movement has been in Bank of Bombays which after advancing from Rs. 770 to Rs. 772½ close at Rs. 771½. Agras are nominally unaltered at Rs. 115, and Nationals at Rs. 112. In *Press Companies*, Mofussils have advanced from Rs. 430 to Rs. 435, Berars from Rs. 565 to Rs. 580, Volkarts to Rs. 650 and East India to Rs. 1,475. There has been a decline, however, of Rs. 2½ in Bombay and Mercantile, Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 50 in Albert of Kurrachee. In *Spinning and Weaving Mills* some few concerns have advanced slightly during the week, but in the majority of cases the dulness in Goods and Yarns has led to a decline. There has been an advance of Re 1 in Leopold, Rs. 5 in Indian Manufacturing, Madras United, and Queen, Rs. 15 in Colaba, and Rs. 20 in Jaffer Ali. On the other hand our quotations show a fall of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, Rs. 5 in Alliance, Coorla, Framjee Petit, Imperial, Manockjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdas and Great Eastern, Rs. 7½ in Oriental, Rs. 10 in Bombay, Jewraz Baloo, and Khatao Muckoujee, Rs. 12 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Ripon, Rs. 20 in Mahalukshmi, and Rs. 35 in Hindustan. In the *Miscellaneous* list we have to note an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay Fire Insurance which have changed hands at Rs. 950, and of Rs. 5 in Empire in which business is reported at Rs. 1,030. Kemp and Company, Limited, are Rs. 3 dearer at Rs. 148, Bombay Ice Company are firmer at Rs. 112. Bombay Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 50 during the week in first and Rs. 5 in second issue. In Flour Mills business has taken place in Western India at Rs. 40, and in Bapty Brothers at Rs. 82. Bombay have recovered from Rs. 475 to Rs. 500, at which business has been done to-day. Royal Mills are nominal at Rs. 60.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—If the market has been quiet hitherto it has been absolutely inanimate this week, the small retail business doing from the bazaar being only estimated at a total of 2,000 to 2,250 packages, while indents and firm offers are so far as we can learn practically at a standstill. Prices withal do not give way, nor is there so far any marked want of confidence in the more distant future, but no one seems to count on an early improvement, and the probability is as we have previously remarked that we shall be largely influenced for good or the reverse by the character of the monsoon rains. Stocks of course are being reduced, although very slowly, and at no very distant date dealers will begin to indicate their probable tendencies. *Local Goods* are almost as dull as imported, and rates are easier rather while stocks in the hands of Mills are gaining ground.

TWIST.—Although the business in imported Yarns has not been large, moderate supplies have tended to strengthen the market which is quoted ¼ anna per lb. dearer all round. For *Local Spinnings* on the contrary adverse advices from China have led to increased dulness with a decline of 1-16 Anna in 10s. to 20s. and ⅛ Anna in lower counts. The sales by the Mills are only put at about 2,500 bales for the week.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull on the spot and As. 4 per cwt. lower, but to arrive prices are well maintained at Rs. 33⅝ to ¾ per cwt. for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is in moderate request at about former value, say Rs. 28¼ ready and Rs. 28½ per cwt. to arrive for Braziers. *Iron* is dull of sale at unaltered values.

COALS.—We have not heard of any transactions from first hands since the departure of last mail. Quotations are Rs. 16 to Rs. 16¼ for West Hartley, Rs. 16¼ to Rs. 16½ for Cardiff per ton alongside for future shipment.

EXPORTS

COTTON.—Although the weather during the greater part of the week has not interfered with shipping operations, dull advices from Europe, and the fact of the season being practically closed, has restricted business to the smallest possible limits. Some purchases for export are reported of Westerns and Good Dholleras, but they do not total more than 2,000 to 3,000 bales in all, and business is confined to shipping off what remains of previous contracts. Prices may be quoted partially Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower on the week, but this is not sufficient to bring us down to a working level either with Liverpool or the Continental markets irrespective of the additional risk in quality which monsoon business entails.

The receipts have been 17,000 bales less this week than last, and 3,000 less than the corresponding week last year. The clearances have shown even a greater falling off, and for Europe do not now promise to exceed 975,000 bales for the six months.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows:—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	259,000	216,000
Omras—		
Berar	319,500	310,000
Khandeish	267,000	175,000
Barsee & Nuggur	80,500	68,000
Dholleras	316,500	325,000
Broach	109,000	160,000
Compta and Dharwar	84,000	42,000
Scind and Persian	39,500	27,000
Hingunghat	19,800	16,000
Westerns & Madras	6,700	9,000
	1,501,500	1,348,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Receipts.			
For the week	25,224	28,567	22,410
Since 1st January	1,362,715	1,272,615	930,159
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	16,939	21,929	13,919
Since 1st January	940,694	855,510	613,625
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,079	965	3,245
Since 1st January	25,244	38,253	42,178

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 158	= 3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 149	= 3 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 141	= 3¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 137	= 3 1-32d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G. Staple)	„ 208	= 4½d.
Do. Good	do. do.	„ 200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	„ 190	= 4⅛d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	„ 188	= 4 3-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	„ 180	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	„ 189	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 182	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 176	= 3 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	„ 206	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 194	= 4 7-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,		„ 200	= 4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good, June-July		„ 185	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT.—The weaker tendency which was already apparent at the time of writing our last report became much more marked immediately afterwards. On the strength of very depressed telegrams from the Home markets several European firms came out as sellers causing a decline of As. 1½ to As. 2 per cwt., and even at that there are almost no buyers either ready or forward. We give the following as current quotations to-day:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-7-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5-9	„
Red Delhi 75 per cent.	„ 4-2-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-11-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-5-0	„
Hard Red 75 per cent.	„ 4-3-0	„

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in fair supply considering the shortness of the crop and prices in the absence of demand have given way As. 1½ per cwt. to Rs. 6-5. *Rapeseed* is firmer again at Rs. 6-3½ for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5-5 for Red Cawnpore. *Gingelly* we quote at Rs. 6-10 for White, Rs. 6-6 per cwt. for Mixed.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	457,788	290,657	186,291
„ Since 1st Jan.	7,817,362	7,271,389	5,903,728
Linseed—For the week	61,643	53,547	80,140
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,807,088	2,933,997	4,045,319
Rapeseed—For the week	76,760	49,316	71,749
„ Since 1st Jan.	587,813	911,076	1,095,465
Gingelly Seed—For the week	11,709	9,627	1,751
„ Since 1st Jan.	809,393	778,657	990,748

(*For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 3.*)

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

SHERD—June 17, at Lucknow, the wife of W Sherd, of a son.

SHIELDS—June 16, at 2, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev A J Shields, of a son.

DEATH.

FORBES—June 11, at Dehra, Muriel Lilian, child of G Forbes, C S, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1887.

TO-DAY the Queen's Jubilee is celebrated in England, four months after the celebration of that of the Queen-Empress in India. Such an occasion would have been deemed the apotheosis of the Sovereign in the great Empire which was the prototype of this, over which her Majesty exercises her beneficent rule. But if we do not speak of the apotheosis of DIVA VICTORIA, it would not be altogether speaking in metaphor to affirm confidently that the Monarch whose reign has now lasted half a century, is worshipped by Her subjects, as few monarchs have been, in ancient or modern times. And there is this consideration which adds to the sum of Her glory, that the subjects who are testifying their enthusiastic devotion to Her Crown and Person are more numerous, four times over, than those who erected altars to the Cæsars, and placed their statues amongst the gods, and in the sanctuary of temples. There is some reason to regret that considerations of climate have, by anticipating the Jubilee celebration in India, prevented a simultaneous participation in the rejoicings on the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the Throne. Still we are gladdened in India to know that our countrymen are rejoicing in the presence of the Sovereign at Home. While history will bear witness to the depth and universality of the loyal sentiments which have found expression throughout the Empire, it is devoutly to be wished that all her Majesty's contemporaries could as easily fathom the feelings which must swell the Royal heart at such a spectacle of devotion to herself and to the dynasty. The valiant Lahire, going forth to battle, uttered the famous prayer, of which the naive sincerity precludes the idea of blasphemy—"O! Lord God! be to Lahire to-day, what Thou would'st that Lahire should be to God, if God were Lahire, and Lahire, God!" Were Her Majesty in the place of her subjects, and her subjects even as Her Majesty is, what would she pray them to be? The royal diffidence might falter, but they would exclaim with one voice—"Even as the Queen has been, through her long reign of fifty years!

"LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

"LONG LIVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS!"

A Shakespeare or a Victor Hugo, called back from the Shades, could alone give voice to the tumult of emotions which must fill the bosom of a great and beloved Monarch listening to the acclamations of myriad populations who obey her sceptre. The responsibilities which attach to such an exalted station, notwithstanding the constitutional fiction that the Sovereign can do no wrong, are incalculable, and must weigh on any soul less than divine. Perhaps the one point which the philosophical historian of the future will fix upon as indicating what under other conditions might prove a danger, is, that with a throne occupied by a princess who is faultless, there is a tendency—indeed it may be said a compulsion—pressing on every chivalrous man, to treat in a spirit of approval, not always distinguishable from adulation, the political and social influences exercised by the Sovereign. With a king upon the throne the peril of insincerity is far less, if it exist at all. When it does exist it is confined chiefly to those who regard Court favour as useful, and worth some sacrifices. It is quite a delusion to suppose that the constitutional Sovereign of the United Kingdom is a mere cypher in the Government, and exercises no influence on the course of affairs. If there be any doubt on this point, it arises from what we have indicated as the prevailing habit of speaking with bated breath of whatever views Her Majesty may be supposed to hold. The support and countenance given to one at least of her Majesty's Ministers, was tacitly allowed by all Conservatives, who rejoiced in the Royal favour which Lord Beaconsfield acquired by long and assiduous service. Speaking quite impersonally, and using the masculine gender, a Prime Minister whose official experience exceeded that of Lord Beaconsfield, sets forth very clearly the reality of the influence exercised by the Sovereign. Speaking of the power of dismissing a Ministry—neither the safest nor the only power which in the ordinary course of things falls constitutionally to the personal share of the wearer of the Crown—the high authority whom we quote says: "He is entitled on all subjects coming before the Ministry, to knowledge and opportunities of discussion, unlimited save by the iron necessities of business. Though decisions must ultimately conform to the sense of those who are to be responsible for them, yet their business is to inform and persuade the Sovereign, not to overrule him. Were it possible for him, within the limits of human time and strength, to enter actively into all public transactions, he would be fully entitled to do so. What is actually submitted is supposed to be the most fruitful and important part, the cream of affairs. In the discussion of them, the Monarch has more than one advantage over his advisers. He is permanent, they are fugitive; he speaks from the vantage ground of a station unapproachably higher; he takes a calm and leisurely survey, while they are worried with the preparatory stages, and their force is often impaired by the pressure of countless detail. He may be, therefore, a weighty factor in all deliberations of State. Every discovery of a blot, that the studies of a Sovereign in the domain of business enable him to make, strengthens his hands and enhances his authority. It is plain, then, that there is abundant scope for mental activity to be at work under the gorgeous robes of Royalty." This power takes the form of influence, "and the amount of it depends on a variety of circumstances; on talent, experience, tact, weight of character, steady, untiring industry, and habitual presence at the seat of Government. In proportion as any of these might fail, the real and legitimate influence of the Monarch over the course of affairs would diminish; in proportion as they attain to fuller action, it would increase." It was far from the intention of the distinguished writer whose words we follow to imply that the real and legitimate influence of the Monarch had diminished during the present reign; and it would be equally far from the truth. There has, on the contrary, been an increase of that influence which has been "felt" as the Prince Consort owned; but has been scarcely visible; most writers pass it in silence, unseen and unrecognised. The Prince acknowledged that the power existed, and was unostentatiously exercised;—"People feel that a certain power exists, which has not thrust itself ostentatiously forward, and therefore they fancy it must be doing harm, even although the results of what it does, must all be admitted to be good." These words are given in the third volume of Sir T. Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," and they fully establish two facts, that the Royal power has been very great, very real; in the political life of the nation, and that it has never been subjected to the ordeal of discussion or public criticism either in Parliament or in the Press. This is a political phenomenon in the present century, and it is one of the most remarkable of the many distinguishing characteristics of a long and prosperous reign. Lord Beaconsfield went the length of saying that if the Prince Consort had lived until certain politicians of the old school disappeared, England would have come to enjoy the blessings of absolute rule. Without agreeing in this speculation as to what might have been, it is sufficient to say that the Queen has been a very operative element in the Government, and that so great was the tact, the circumspection, the ability, and so high was the fortune of an exceptionally gifted Sovereign, that its existence was by general consent bowed to and acquiesced in, without any semblance of questioning or misgiving. It was natural and indeed inevitable that a Monarch who has reigned in the hearts of her subjects for the half of an eventful century, should possess power and exercise influence which goes to the making of history. "The sovereign of England is the symbol of the nation's unity and of the social structure; the maker (with advice) of the laws; the supreme governor of the Church; the sole source of honour; the person to whom all military, all naval, all civil service is rendered." How puerile to make-believe that this concentration of highest honour, and of legislative power, and regal dignity, did not avail to influence the course of events during the last fifty years? "The Sovereign owns very large properties; receives and holds, in law, the entire revenue of the State; appoints and dismisses Ministers; make treaties, [personally peruses all dispatches received from, or sent to, foreign Powers]; pardons crime, pardons, or abates punishment; wages war, or concludes peace; summons and dissolves the Parliament; exercises these vast powers for the most part without any specified restraint of law; and yet enjoys, in regard to these and every other function, an absolute immunity from consequences." Ministerial responsibility covers the Sovereign when the Minister shares in the action of the Sovereign; without that, "a head projecting beyond the country would invite a sun stroke!"—a figure of speech which will convey its meaning more forcibly in India than in England. But Ministerial responsibility though it covers the Sovereign like an awning, does not arrest the mental activity or diminish the influence of the august personage who is protected by it from the fierce light that beats upon the Throne. The personal influence of the Reigning Sovereign has been great, and it has been beneficial; had it been avowed it would not have been the less efficacious; people would never have "fancied that it must be doing harm, even though the results of what it does" was admittedly good, had they been always permitted to know what the Royal thoughts and desires really were. The universal joy which is manifested when Her Majesty comes forth from her retirement to receive the homage of a loving people, shows how complete has been the sympathy which binds all hearts to the throne Her Majesty has filled so long, and so Royally.

THE London correspondent of an up-country contemporary mentions, as though it were no mere rumour, that Lord Salisbury has lately been considering the advisability of appointing an Anglo-Indian official to the post of permanent Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that Sir Lepel Griffin has been spoken of in connection with the post. It would be rash to contradict anything that may be said as to the intentions of the Government in regard to Ireland. They may any day discover—if they have not discovered already—that Sir Redvers Buller has too many "notions," and that like Sir Robert Hamilton he will do less mischief to the cause of the Union as Governor of some distant dependency than as Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle. And from the promotion of Sir Redvers Buller to the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin to succeed him, would be neither a long nor an entirely unnatural step. The idea that peace and order can be secured in Ireland by recourse to the ways and methods of Indian administration has not been entirely rooted out of Dublin Castle by the history of Mr. Clifford Lloyd's rigorous magistracy, though his promotion to the Commissionership of the Seychelles—a promotion backwards, we fear—was scarcely the recompense that Mr. Clifford Lloyd expected when he exchanged police work in the Punjab for the more arduous labour of a peace restorer in Ireland. Nor are we quite sure that Lord Salisbury would be deterred from choosing Sir Lepel Griffin for the post by the consideration that, to the knowledge of everyone who knows anything about him, the Governor-General's Agent in Central India is as little fitted by temperament and experience for responsible service in Dublin Castle as any man in the Indian service. It is suggested that a man of his brilliancy and geniality might make himself very popular in Dublin. Those who make the suggestion must know very little of Sir Lepel Griffin and less of the public in whose midst he would have to live if he became Under-Secretary for Ireland. No one denies his gifts, and Dublin society would be as charmed with his geniality and sprightliness as the English in India have always been. But with his gifts he would take with him to the Castle more of the grand air than the Castle, considering how amply it has been supplied with that commodity of late, could well put up with. We can imagine only too easily how the lecturings with which he has amused himself in worrying the Babus would look when translated into official language and acts for the restraint of a people whom the *Times* has doubtless by this time educated him into believing to be as wicked, as the Bengali Babu is foolish. We are sorry that we cannot testify to Sir Lepel Griffin's qualifications for doing better at Dublin Castle than others have done. Besides he has done too well at Indore for his friends to wish him to make an experiment at Dublin, for which some of his best gifts would most disqualify him.

A BOMBAY *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, published yesterday, notifies that his Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct that this day shall be observed as a public holiday throughout the Presidency in honour of the occasion of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE following telegram has been despatched to the Secretary of State for India by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association:—"The Association request your Lordship to convey to our Gracious Queen-Empress our respectful congratulations on the occasion of her auspicious Jubilee to-morrow, and express our dutiful and loyal sentiments to her Throne and Person. We sincerely pray that her already beneficent reign may be still more beneficent, and bring increasing glory and happiness to India and Britain."

THE following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, dated 16th June 1887, was issued from the Secretariat last night:—"Your telegram 27th ultimo. Her Majesty's Consul, Alexandria, telegraphs on 15th instant: Begins. Arrivals from Akyab admitted to free pratique from to-day. Ends. Removal of quarantine sanctioned."

A MUTINY is reported to have occurred among the Amir's troops at Herat. The ringleaders have been captured and sent to Kabul. The Governor's troops lost 30 men, and the enemy lost fifty.

THE Bihar Indigo Planters' Association has deputed one of its members, a Mr. Collingridge, to Java, to make inquiries about indigo cultivation in that country. The Bengal Government is defraying a portion of Mr. Collingridge's expenses, and he also carries letters of recommendation from the Government of India. The object of the visit will be to try to discover how it is that the Dutch planters turn out indigo superior to that manufactured by their brethren of Bihar.

THE Government of Bengal has recommended to the Supreme Government that an honorarium of Rs. 3,000 should be presented to Mr. G. A. Grierson, C.S., for his labour in connection with the publication of his grammars of the Bihar dialects and his work entitled "Bihar Peasant Life."

IN accordance with instructions received from the British Government, Sir West Ridgeway has left for London, Captain Barrow and De Lassoe in the meantime remaining here.

MR. W. E. PEDDER has recovered from his recent illness, but it is deemed not improbable that he may shortly resign his appointment at the India Office.

THE Calcutta University's application for affiliation with Cambridge, as conceded to several local colleges in England, is to be granted.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the war correspondent, is suffering from a painful and exhausting malady from which his recovery, it is feared, will be slow.

Vanity Fair, in alluding to the death of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Kotwal, the tiger-slayer, says:—"India wants many more Mr. Hormusjees, for it is undeniable that a portion, at all events, of the twenty to thirty thousand deaths that are caused every year in India by the ravages of wild animals and by snake-bite might be prevented. It is possible of course that Lord Lytton's Arms Act may here and there have increased the risks of the population; but, in spite of what agitators may say, the sting has been removed from that somewhat ill-advised measure by the numerous exceptions to the general prohibition of the possession of military weapons by the natives of the country."

ALLUDING to the Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Egypt, the *Republique Francaise* states that France has no ambitious views upon Egypt, and only labours with one sole end, but an end for which she will never cease to strive—namely, "the inviolability of Egypt for all nations, without excepting either France or England."

BIMBASSI BENSASSAWY, who lately escaped from Khartoum, was to be tried by court-martial on May 30. He is charged with corresponding with the Mahdi and being in league with Farig, he being the officer commanding the 5th Regiment guarding the gate by which the Arabs entered Khartoum. The affair came to light owing to many officers and soldiers of the 5th Regiment who escaped from Khartoum applying for pay. Messrs. Palmer and Grenfeld requested M. Valliant, the Frenchman in the Finance Department, to pay them. He refused, saying:—"You English take the responsibility: I myself will not pay Gordon's murderers." An investigation followed. Fifty witnesses have been found to testify to the facts.

THE Imperial Commission, under the direction of General Paucker, deputed to take over the Trans-Caspian Railway from the contractors, has presented a report declaring the construction of the line to be perfect in every respect. The Commission has inspected an old and neglected dam of the river Murghab, and has decided to recommend its immediate restoration, by which the Merv oasis will gain an area of about 1,500,000 acres, suitable for the production of cotton.

THE experiments in cotton-culture in three different districts of the Caucasus have been sufficiently successful to lead to the floating of a company, and a Russian industry of no little importance is in sight.

THE Russian Council of State has rejected the proposal of the Finance Minister to place heavy taxes on Russian subjects travelling or residing abroad.

THE Corporation of the City of London has presented prizes to the amount of £157 10s. to be competed for by Indian and Colonial Volunteers at the Wimbledon meeting.

THE loss by the recent forest-fires in the northern peninsula of Michigan is estimated at no less than 7,000,000 dols. This includes the loss occasioned by the destruction of the town of Lake Linden. Only eight persons have perished, so far as is known; but the fires have caused much destitution.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* states that there is great disorder in the Soudan. Wad Majume, on being ordered to proceed to Onderman from Dongola with his forces, refused, saying that the Kabbabish would take the town if he did.

THE Allan Line steamer Scandinavia has arrived in Philadelphia with Irish emigrants. Eighty-four of these, coming from Westport, County Mayo, and reported to be evicted tenants shipped by Government agents, were, as paupers, refused permission to land.

A SERIOUS fire is reported from Hamburg, at the Strand and Hubener quays. Amongst other damage to shipping, sheds, and trucks, two English vessels were destroyed, and another has had her deck burned.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Her Majesty the Queen, surrounded by the Princes and Princesses received Maharaja Holkar and the Delegates from Kattiawar, Hyderabad, Bhurtpore and Kapurthulla at Windsor Castle, on Saturday.

The Native Body Guard was in attendance in the Audience Chamber.

Her Majesty will come to stay at Buckingham Palace to-day.

THE JUBILEE GUESTS.

The Crown Prince of Austria and Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, have arrived in London.

The Grand Duke Sergius will represent Russia.

JUBILEE ASPECT OF LONDON.

London is simply crammed, and the streets were thronged with sightseers during the whole of Sunday.

THE CONTINENTAL PAPERS ON THE JUBILEE.

The German and Austrian papers comment on the approaching Jubilee of Queen Victoria in the most cordial spirit.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AND THE ARMIES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* announces that in commemoration of the Jubilee anniversary of the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the 21st June is appointed to be observed as a holiday by the Armies of India.

A salute of 50 guns will be fired at daybreak on the 21st from all forts and batteries from which salutes are usually fired. As a mark of Royal clemency it will be announced in General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India that an amnesty will be granted to particular classes of military offenders in the British Army, and the release of the military prisoners of the British Army will take place on the 21st. In the Native Army all soldiers undergoing sentence of Court-Martial in military custody will be released, and all regimental prisoners and defaulters of the British and Native Armies will be excused further punishment.

The Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that as a token of the appreciation in which the services of Native Officers are held by her Majesty, in commemoration of the Jubilee the Secretary of State has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of India, to sanction an increase to the Order of British India of 50 appointments to the second class of the Order.

The increased establishment will stand as follows:—Bengal, including Punjab Frontier Force, Hyderabad Contingent, and Local Corps, 1st Class, 88; 2nd Class, 118. Madras 53 and 63; and Bombay 34 and 44.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN MADRAS.

UNVEILING THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

The celebration of the completion of the Queen's fifty years' reign this evening was quite as enthusiastic and successful as could be expected. The weather was favourable at the unveiling of the Statue of the Queen, presented to the City by Raja Gajapati Rao. There was an immense crowd. The Governor drove down in State, and was received by Colonel Moore, Chairman, Mr. Chester, Secretary, and the members of the Committee, the Volunteer guard of honour presenting arms. Sir Savalay Ramasamy Moodelliar, as representative of the donor, formally presented the Statue to the City, and asked the Governor to unveil it. This being done, loud applause followed, and the President of the Municipality, Colonel Moore, accepted the Statue on behalf of the City. The Governor said it had given him extreme gratification to come down from the hills to take part in the official and spontaneous rejoicings, which supplemented the official celebration of the Jubilee, for the holding of which the Viceroy had wisely fixed a date at which the greatest number of officials and non-officials could be present in the Presidency towns. The Prince of Wales had expresed his satisfaction with the interest shown by Madras in the Imperial Institute, and a cordial welcome had been accorded to the Madras delegate. His Excellency, after referring to the unanimity which specially characterised the Madras celebration, congratulated the City on having in its midst the very image of her Majesty, fashioned by a distinguished artist, M. Boehm. The Queen, he said, was no stranger to her people, to whom by her Journals she had shown what she was in private life as well as in times of difficulty. His Excellency referred to her ever present sympathy, and to the enormous and beneficent personal influence she exerted. He next touched on the benefactions of the giver of the Statue and of his family, and in conclusion referred to recent newspaper telegrams calculated to create an impression that events were taking place on the North-West frontier unfavorable to the maintenance of peace. In this connection, he said, he had authority to state that the Government entertained no such opinion, and that no changes had taken place in our military arrangements, which were being maintained in their normal condition. The negotiations in respect of the Afghan Boundary were still in progress, and he did not perceive any indication of a disturbance of the public peace.

THE MADRAS RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

H. E. the Governor presided this morning at a large and representative meeting, to arrange for the resuscitation of the Madras Race Meeting to be held in January next. The stewards were appointed, and Rs. 10,000 subscribed. It is expected that ten or fifteen thousand rupees more will be secured. The prizes will be given in money, and not cups. The races will be chiefly for Arab horses.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MENZALEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Menzaleh, running between Hongkong and Japan, was lost on the 20th May. An accident happened to her machinery. Shortly after the English steamer Glenshields sighted her and took on board the passengers and mails. Then she took the Menzaleh in tow. The accident must have damaged her plate, for she sank fifteen hours after. The passengers were taken back to Hongkong.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The Sub-Committee to-day examined the following witnesses:—Colonel Mallock, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, thought that superior grade officers should certainly come from England. The number of superior officers was being reduced, while the work of the department was greatly increasing, and it was necessary they should be thoroughly efficient. Native Inspectors on railway lines had been tried, but without much success. There was a Parsee in Bombay, who might do in time. No promotions from subordinate to the superior grade had been made for many years, and those men who were promoted formerly had not been able to cope with the changes and improvements introduced. Some domiciled Europeans had been recruited for the superior grade in this country, but they had been mostly failures. Of late years the department had frequently been called upon to furnish establishments for operations in the field, for which natives would not be suitable.

Mr. E. V. Luke, who was in charge of the telegraph lines during both the last Afghan campaigns, said it had now been decided that a separate military field telegraph was not necessary, and the Army must rely on the Civil department. If this scheme were carried out, the Sapper organization, called the Advance Telegraph, would be placed under the Telegraph Officer, probably with military rank. For this Europeans would have to be appointed. He was now in Simla on duty in connection with the military telegraphs.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. WAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant Way, re-assembled at noon to day. The Court being open, the Judge Advocate-General read a written address, summing up the case in the following terms:—The charge on which the Court has now to pass a verdict is:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Surat, on or about the 23rd day of January, 1886, when Staff Officer at that station, borrowed the sum of Rs. 200 from Purshotum Kalliandass, on the security of Judah Reuben, a clerk then serving under his orders in the Station Staff office at Surat, which sum he failed to liquidate according to agreement, and thereby threw the responsibility of repaying the amount borrowed on his subordinate, the said Jedah Reuben, who stood security for the same, and had eventually to make it good. It will be observed that the first case amounts to scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, while the second imputes to the prisoner conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. There are alternative cases, consequently, if the prisoner is found guilty of one, he must be acquitted of the other. The Court has before it a bond setting forth the sum of Rs. 200 borrowed from Purshotum. By the way, the Court will have to consider whether the money was obtained by the help and security of Judah Reuben. The defence naturally make a strong point on the non-production of Purshotum's books showing the transaction. The witness explained of having retired from business, so he kept no books for three years, but lent the money to oblige his friend Reuben. The defence suggests that Reuben really lent the money. This is improbable, as he could not sue on the bond, and would have had no security. Accepting that the money was borrowed from Purshotum, the bond should have been in his possession, whereas the evidence proves that it was in Reuben's possession. How could Reuben get possession, and why? Reuben is a poor man on a small salary. If he himself is responsible for the amount of the bond, probably it is a very strong reason of his doing so. The prisoner states he never asked Reuben to stand security. Certainly there is no proof, but it is hard to believe that the prisoner was unaware that Reuben had taken the responsibility. The matter of the security bond is important, and is not forthcoming. The prosecution state that Reuben destroyed it. The defence urged that either it never existed, or it was a simple I. O. U., as an adhesive label could not be used on the bond. It is very unfortunate that the bond is not produced. The defence quote the maxim *Omnia presumuntur contra spoliatorem* as bearing against Reuben's story; but Powell says that presumption only holds good when there is suspicion of fraud. In this case the bond is Reuben's strongest proof if available. He complains that he destroyed it because he heard nothing of Lieutenant Way for a long time, and thought the money hopelessly gone. But he requires to satisfy the Court as to this explanation. Judah Reuben and Solomon Daniel are interested witnesses. With regard to the latter's defence, the object of his evidence is on the ground of being Reuben's relative. I don't think the relationship sufficiently close to preclude the evidence being accepted. The Shroff Purshotum Kalliandas having received payment of the amount, does not appear to be an interested witness. The defence take exception to the manner in which he gave his testimony, but it appeared to me to give his evidence in a perfectly straightforward manner. Should the Court, after considering all the facts of the case, find the prisoner guilty of having done what is alleged against him, then I must consider whether his conduct amounts to scandalous behaviour In order to establish this charge, in a social case, the prisoner's conduct must have been so bad as to reflect on himself and his corps, and to render it impossible to retain his services. I will now conclude by only reminding the Court, that the Station Staff Office at Surat is a Military office, and Reuben was Lieutenant Way's subordinate during the time the latter had charge.

This address was read over, marked and attached to the proceedings.

The Court now closed for the purpose of considering the finding. Within a very few minutes it re opened. The finding was now read out, which was as follows:—The Court find the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Edward Cotton Way, Bombay Staff Corps, Not Guilty of all the charges, and order his release from arrest. On releasing Lieutenant Way, the President said he wished Lieutenant Way to be informed that in the Court's opinion the remarks made in the address by the defence regarding animus being displayed by the prosecutor was quite uncalled-for, and that the contrary had been the case.

Lieutenant Way asked to apologize for any imputation made against the prosecutor.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

The Nawab of Radhanpur paid an official visit to the Governor this afternoon, He drove from his residence in the Civil Lines, escorted by eight sabres of the Poona Horse. On arrival at Ganesh Khind, a guard of honour of forty men of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, without band or colour, presented arms. After some conversation, the Nawab left, receiving the same honours on his departure

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

The Liverpool Cotton market closed lower. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43 15-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 19.

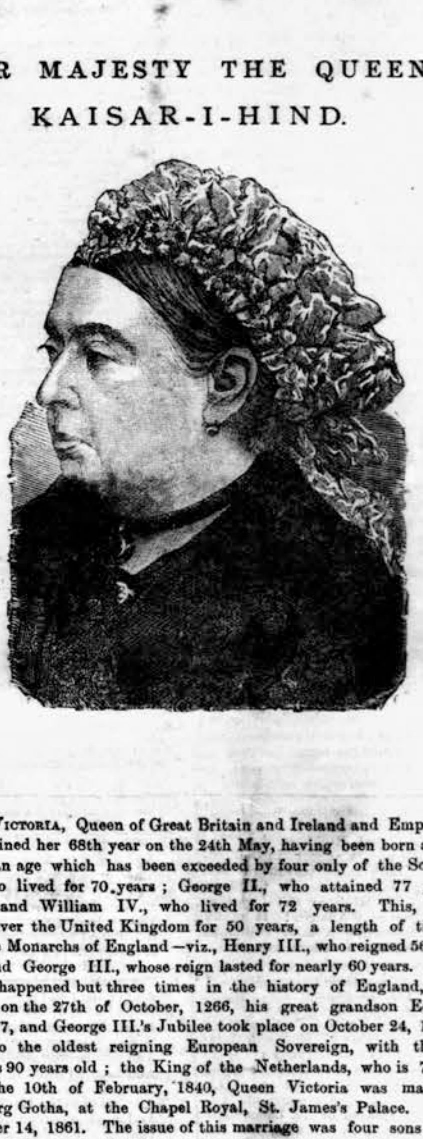
10 p.m.	81·1

MONDAY, June 20

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·3

SOME very bad riots at Presburg, the old Hungarian capital, have had to be suppressed by the military. The foolish old story was raised about a girl having been decoyed away by a Jew that her blood might be used for sacrificial purposes, and the house of the man suspected was besieged by a howling mob of 3,000 persons, who smashed all the windows and uttered threats of murder. The customary proposal was then made to go and wreck all the Jews' shops, but the soldiers charged the mob with their bayonets fixed, and, after some trouble, restored order.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, KAISAR-I-HIND.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, whose portrait we give to-day, attained her 68th year on the 24th May, having been born at Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819. This is an age which has been exceeded by four only of the Sovereigns of England—viz., Queen Elizabeth, who lived for 70 years; George II., who attained 77 years; George III., who reached 82 years; and William IV., who lived for 72 years. This, the 21st June, her Majesty will have reigned over the United Kingdom for 50 years, a length of time which has been reached by three only of the Monarchs of England—viz., Henry III., who reigned 56 years; Edward III., who reigned 50 years; and George III., whose reign lasted for nearly 60 years. It will thus be seen that a reign of 50 years has happened but three times in the history of England, Henry III. having completed his Jubilee year on the 27th of October, 1266, his great grandson Edward III.'s Jubilee occurred on January 24, 1377, and George III.'s Jubilee took place on October 24, 1810, about 450 years later. Her Majesty is also the oldest reigning European Sovereign, with three exceptions—the Emperor of Germany, who is 90 years old; the King of the Netherlands, who is 70; and the King of Denmark, who is 69. On the 10th of February, 1840, Queen Victoria was married to her cousin Prince-Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. This Prince died at Windsor Castle on December 14, 1861. The issue of this marriage was four sons and five daughters, viz., the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Albany, and the Princess Beatrice, all of whom are married, and all survive with the exception of the Princess Alice, who died in 1878, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who died in 1884.

MR. GLADSTONE travelled on June 2, by special train from Saltney, near Chester, through the Principality to Swansea. At each of the principal stations he was presented with an address, in reply to which he made a brief speech. In the course of these speeches he remarked that the effect of doing justice to the local and special claims of Ireland would be to secure a greater share of attention to the claims of Wales, which he admitted had been neglected in the past. He contended that the great majority of the Anglo-Saxon race were in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

MR. VULLIAMY, a coroner at Ipswich, stated at an adjourned inquest on June 2, that the Lord Chancellor sustained his contention that he possessed a discretion whether his inquiry should be open to the public. He therefore directed the reporters to withdraw, and on their declining to do so he committed one of them to the Ipswich Gaol for seven days for contempt of Court; but he was afterwards released.

SOME sensation has been caused in Viennese society by the conversion of Mdlle. Melanie Blaskovics, a member of one of the oldest families in Hungary, to Judaism. This young lady publicly abjured in the principal Viennese synagogue. She will shortly be married to Baron Hermann Konigswarter, son of Baron Moritz Konigswarter, the well-known Jewish banker.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL P. HARRIS is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General.

MAJOR R. R. PULFORD, R.E., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the N.-W. Provinces, is gazetted Assistant Secretary to the Local Government, Railway Branch, in the place of Major T. Gracey.

THE biggest piece of artillery ever made by Krupp is a forty centimetre gun just finished at Essen. The effect of a shot from this gun is said to be the most destructive known. The shot (according to the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) easily pierces the most strongly armoured ironclad at close distance. It also passes clean through an armour plate of ninety-seven centimetres thickness at a distance of 3,000 feet. Another of Krupp's latest productions, a quick-firing gun, on the pivot system, is also very highly spoken of, its performances being such that no torpedo-boat could possibly withstand it or escape.

THE Indian troopship Malabar has made a six-hours' full power trial at Portsmouth of the new set of engines with which she has been fitted by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull. These engines are of the triple expansion kind, and are the largest of the type which have been received in her Majesty's service, and with one or two exceptions the largest which have been yet manufactured in this country. In addition to the new engines, Earle's Shipbuilding Company have subjected the hull to a complete overhaul and have repaired outside and inside, and supplied new fresh water condensers and fire-engines of superior size and power. The *maximum* power indicated was 4,505 horses, but the mean of the entire trial was 4,231, being below the contract. The speed realized was particularly good, reaching close upon 15½ knots, while the consumption of fuel per horse per hour was as low as 1·671b.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H Laurent
Mr H J Black
Mr W W Faville
Mr O Lash
Mrs Birchman
Dr Patterson
Major W Aitken
Mr H L R Kersham
Capt Mortimer
Mr W C Peppe
Mr R Pile
Capt H Farrant
Capt S K Harries

FOR BRINDISI—Mr T C Orr.

FOR LONDON.

Mr Ray
Mr Inverarity
Capt B H Phillips
Mr A Trotter
Mrs Halliwell Carew
Mr Verner
Mr W J Charlton
Mr J Smith

FOR ADEN—Mr A B Jabber.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 28th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr T Halder, Mr T J P Jeffreys, and Mr G Webb.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C T Wallis, Mr A W Davies, Mr T H Ward, Mr E S Llewhellin, Mr H Wood, Mr H Taylor, Dr W King, Capt Henderson, Mr D E W Leighton, Major Rogers, Hon A Wilson, Mr H Rawlinson, and Mr Percy Gray.

By the s.s. Nizam, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailing on 5th July 1887.

FOR BRINDISI—Capt J L Fixott and Mr H E Chappl, Mr F Goodwin, Mr J Rhind, and Mr and Mrs H H Lyster.

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 12th July:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R Lang, Mr James, Col R S J Prendergast, Mr G Vibart, Capt Mastyn, and Lieut-Col Hutchinson.

FOR LONDON—Rev and Mrs W M Boul.

By the s. s. Rohilla, Captain W Barrett sailing on 19th July.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J G V[illegible]tanners, Mr Oswal, Colonel Carter, Mrs and Miss Pilcher, Major O Gorman, and Mr Graham Taylor.

By the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E G Stead, sailing on 26th July:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Rees.

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE *Times*, the day before yesterday, *was* angry. Only a journalist can measure the depth, or rise to the height, of the great display of its wrath. The outburst was colossal. A leading article, with the orthodox trinity of paragraphs, more than two columns long! To the daily readers of the journalistic Jove, a "leader" of such a length is a portent. Speaking and thinking as the average man speaketh and thinketh, I should have said that nothing short of a dissertation the morning after that Day of Judgment, in which, if Mr. Healy's prayer is answered, no mercy will be shown to Tories and Liberal Unionists, would have produced such a phenomenon. The performance was worthy of the space accorded it. The language used is—or is meant to be—really blood-curdling. Noah could not have announced the coming deluge with greater ferocity, or with more histrionic passion, and I must, in common honesty add, with as little result. The opening of the last mammoth hotel, the discussion of the *Gazette* version of the new route of the Queen to Westminster Abbey on the longest day of our English year, proceeded as calmly two days ago as though the *Times* had never uttered a terrible warning of impending disaster, such disaster to be consummated some two or three weeks hence. Woe descend upon the heedless generation which will not swiftly annihilate a Party—or Parties—in the English House of Commons, of which a reputably sane journal writes as follows:—"The more this Irish conspiracy is investigated in all its departments, the more clear does it become that it is not inspired by one generous sentiment, or ennobled by one lofty aim, or redeemed by the presence among its leaders of one man of straightforward character and disinterested virtue. From top to bottom it is an organization of the meanest and most squalid vices and of the most brutal passions that degrade human nature, directed by the very scum of humanity, and working by immoral means to ends of rapine and anarchy. Yet it is to the service of this conspiracy that an historic English party has prostituted its proud traditions and its prescriptive authority." Now that the denunciation has appeared, I am bound in all candour to say, that it has had the effect of curses in general: nobody appears a penny the worse. The wicked baronet's malediction on Ruddigore was much more effective. The *Times* should traverse the short distance from Blackfriars to The Savoy to learn how to curse with effect. All through the business of making Irish Home Rulers the blackest of human beings, which the leading journal has undertaken, it has overshot the mark. It lays its colours on too thickly; its lurid effects are lost in too much gore. It would impress the world through its columns as Turner did by his canvas; it succeeds in politically influencing Englishmen as much as James H. Whistler satisfies any of the sound canons of art. It is a pity, and, in a sense, it is a pity it is true; further, the *Times* being what it is, the pity is these strictures of mine are true. I am stating what I believe to be within the truth when I assure your readers that, except in stiffening the knees of those who need no stiffening where Irishmen are concerned, the line which Mr. Walter's journal takes under the guidance of Mr. Buckle, and with the special pleading of Mr. Wilson, is ineffective for all purposes. Not a Gladstonian is turned from the error of his ways. As much effect is made upon the mind of the arch-traitor himself, Mr. Gladstone, as would be made upon your harbour defences if one of the cocoanuts thrown into the sea on Cocoanut Day were to strike those defences, even though it were hurled with all the force of a devout believer in the cult. Why is this thus? Because the facts of the situation do not square with the alarmist assertions of the *Times*. Ireland is more free from crime than any other portion of the United Kingdom.

Since I wrote the above paragraph, I have had a talk with a gentleman who professes to know a great deal more about the dreadful doings of the dynamitards and their dire intentions than even the *Times* has published. The most gory shilling sensational is mild as milk compared with his stories. He knows where Mr. Buckle got the alleged Parnell letter from: Mrs. Carey (widow of the Carey of the Phœnix Park infamy) furnished it! He knows who is the inspirer of "Parnellism and Crime," and can tell you of his hairbreadth escapes in America from the vengeance of Irish malcontents in the States; my friend can even describe the dodges the Great Revealer resorts to in London to-day and the day before to put the assassins off his track, the said assassins daily seeking him to put an end to his life. My informant evidently believed all he said. He is a fair representative of many people in this country, I am sorry to say. To believe all he believes you must suppose the country is in a terrible condition—complete collapse of everything to be imminent. As a matter of fact never was the social state so stable. Consols are high; financiers are happy. While listening to statements which were expected to make my days hideous and my nights a torment, I was curious to find myself, while listening attentively, asking myself whether, in a time of civil war, greater evidence of panic, foolish panic, could be experienced. Just now, and never more perhaps than now, a cool head and a steady mind in regard to English politics are needed.

When Parliament re-assembles the Heavens are to fall. The Government will stand nonsense no longer. All frivolous amendments to the Crimes Bill are to be abolished with a breath by the Speaker, the closure is to be frequently resorted to, and such consequences are to follow as will startle the world. We shall see. For my own part I do not think the sixty beds at Milbank will be required until after the Jubilee Day. No doubt there may be most exciting scenes while this letter is journeying to its destination, but I anticipate we shall be well into July before anything worth telegraphing specially will occur.

This week will take prominent rank in the history of the Liberal Party. The split in that Party has now become wider than a church door, and deeper than any well. Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on Wednesday, and the meeting of Radical Unionists held in that town may prove to be the one thing still wanting to turn whilom colleagues and strong partisans into bitterest political foes. The threats frequently uttered by Mr. Chamberlain are now to be carried out. The historic Liberal Party is to be split and anew Centre Party formed. Mr. Chamberlain—who detests wire-pullers!—is to be its leader and its inspirer. Things look as black as they well can do for Gladstonian Liberals. No one has hitherto believed that Mr. Chamberlain would rule himself out of the Liberal Party and betake himself below the gangway: I assume he will now no longer sit on the Front Opposition bench. I may, therefore, be wrong in disbelieving, as I do, that this new movement will be successful. In so serious and special a juncture as exists at present there may be room for a Third Party in the State. There may even be a recasting of Parties, though I doubt it. But, I do not believe the genius of the English character will permit of the multiplication of groups in Parliament. After the pending difficulties are settled we shall fall back into two camps, with new questions to settle,—but two camps only will there be. Before, however, that time comes there will be tumult, trouble, and perhaps a civil war minus the fighting.

Taking advantage of the lull in the storm of criticism that has assailed the Imperial Institute project from the moment of its birth, the Organizing Committee have, with the Prince of Wales's sanction, put forward the outline of a scheme for constituting a governing body, but I cannot say it has been well received, or that it is calculated to make the affair popular. This is not to be wondered at, for you will see that though the plan submitted by Lord Herschell and his colleagues looks well on paper, it absolutely fails to guarantee the management from falling into the hands of the "South Kensington gang," in whom, rightly or wrongly, the public have little or no confidence. The Executive Committee is to be created out of the hundred more or less ornamental gentlemen who will form the General Council, and we all know what this means. Will the Colonies be satisfied with thirty seats? Considering what they are expected to do for the Institute, I should say it is very likely that they will not regard their treatment as being any too liberal. Whether Greater Britain is under-represented or not, India certainly is not over-represented. Even editors of Home papers know what the population of India is, and as this country has lately made a somewhat close approach to equal electoral districts, they are a little puzzled to know why if some ten million people are to be represented by thirty members, two hundred and fifty million are to be represented by only fifteen. It has been suggested that the basis of the scheme is the amount subscribed by each colony or dependency, but that can hardly be the case, for Australasia, although it will contribute twice as much as India, is to have five fewer representatives than you. So far as India is concerned, even after it has been decided how the representatives are to be chosen, there will remain the delicate task of apportioning the representation to the different districts. This difficulty has been avoided in Australia by assigning the same number of members to each of the five provinces, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania; but India does not lend itself quite so easily to an equality of distribution. When the whole of British India has been provided for, there will still remain the claims of the native States, from which so large a portion of the Indian contribution seems to have been drawn. Upon inquiry in the right quarter, I find that what is called the Indian section of the Organizing Body is responsible for the figures, and that they consider fifteen a fair proportion for the Indian Empire. They held a meeting last Saturday, and are at present advising certain measures about which I hope to have something to say in a future letter. I suppose you noticed that in the list of subscriptions to the Institute, published in the papers a fortnight or three weeks ago, your excellent Sheriff was described as Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq. Surely, when a gentleman contributes so handsome a sum as £1,000, the officials might take the trouble to describe him correctly. I drew the attention of a friend of Sir Dinshaw's to the blunder, and at my suggestion he wrote to the Secretary of the Institute, so I suppose that in the next list the error will be corrected. The incident may seem trivial, but it is not without importance as showing the ignorance that prevails here regarding India, an ignorance I have not been able to avoid referring to elsewhere to-day. The princes and other distinguished Indians who have come to join in our Jubilee rejoicings must be highly amused to see how they are occasionally misdescribed in the papers. The London penny-a-liner has I am told ceased to exist, but I am afraid that the young men from the country who have taken his place are not better informed regarding India and Indian names. Some of them who ply their morning pencils at the Metropolitan police courts are, I am informed, unable to distinguish a negro from an Asiatic. Of course, no amount of School Boards, even with a succession of Sir Richard Temples as Vice-Chairman, will ever be able to make the "lower orders" in London see the difference. The West Coast of India is popularly supposed to this day to have sent us the curly-headed instrumentalists who played at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition last year.

The Jubilee—pardon the word!—is in everybody's thoughts, but the ardour of our loyalty is damped by the gloomy state of politics and the still more gloomy state of the weather. I have recently met one or two Bombayites who have come home on leave, and their comments on the climate can be imagined when I tell you that the wind is still in the East, where it has been for the past eight months, and that if we get a glimpse of the sun for ten minutes in a week, we think ourselves fortunate. I fancy our rejoicings will be thought comparatively tame by our Indian visitors; with the exception of the Royal Procession to and from the Abbey, everything is to be left to "private enterprise." The town will be well decorated and illuminated, but beyond Mr. Levi Lawson's treat to school children in the Park, I cannot hear of anything special being contemplated, such, for instance, as your fair on the Esplanade. It was fully intended to have a great display of fireworks in all the London parks, and orders had been issued for some millions of rockets, but the Government changed their minds in consequence of the opposition to the expenditure in the Abbey. It is said that they did so to punish Mr. Labouchere and his Radical friends, who, it is supposed, would not have ventured to oppose a reasonable expenditure on a form of entertainment in which everybody could participate. So far the London season has not been specially brilliant. I see the man who supplies the chairs in Hyde Park declares that this is the worst season he has had for fourteen years, but this in itself would not be a fair criterion, for no sane person would think of sitting out of doors in such weather as we are having. The coal merchants at all events will have reason to remember with gratitude the Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria. You will have remarked that her Majesty's Birthday passed without the appearance of the usual list of honours for India. I suppose they have been reserved to add *éclat* to the memorable 21st.

Some of our more than usually smart financiers are turning their attention to Indian stocks. A big "boom" is said to be threatening, wherein (so it is hoped) several large fortunes will be made and Indian credit improved. Rupee paper is being written up as though it were a Devon or Cornwall mine which a vendor had to sell. I have tried to find out exactly what is proposed, but beyond vague hints of something great being in contemplation, I am unable to get anything special to send you. For my own part I am sceptical as to any great or good thing being at present done for or with Indian finance. One day I believe England will guarantee the Indian debt, but that day is distant. The coolest heads in Britain, or at least some of them, have no good opinion of Indian stocks. Less than three months ago, when the conversion of some Indian bonds was being discussed, a statesman, who is the personification of sagacity, shook his head and declared he did not believe in Indian Four per cents. This was the opinion of, perhaps, a too cautious man. One who knows him well has said of him that he never went on a sea-voyage, however short, without wearing a life-belt. This was hyperbolical, but essentially true in its main features. I do not think the projected "boom" is being brought forward at a wise moment. You have a big famine over-due. The law of averages positively postulates it for this year or next. A famine means very heavy expenditure if treated on Lord Northbrook's lines; it means much heavier outlay and much greater loss of life if it is ignored in its earlier stages and treated as Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey dealt with your last great experiment in losing life.

I admit appearances are in favour of the belief that in England just now nothing is thought of or talked about except the twin subject of her Majesty's Jubilee and the exceeding great wickedness of all Liberals. Nevertheless, we do find time to occupy ourselves with a few other matters Here is an example. Over and above the transactions in all kinds of stocks and shares, from worthless South Americans to rich fruity Guinness's, in the month of May, the merry month of May, we started one hundred and fifty Limited Liability Companies, a total capital of £18,039,300. The companies registered range from £6,000,000 to £600. The object of the project of the millions is to transact as "principal, partner, trustee, or agent, every or any agricultural, commercial, mercantile, banking, discount and exchange, financial, or other business, trade, or operation." To some people the objects may seem very clear, but, even if my income were paid in depreciated rupees, I do not think I should fill up an application form for shares. I have mentioned another Company—one with a capital of six hundred pounds: that is the Baildon Conservative Association Buildings Company, Limited, whose object is the purchasing and carrying on of the Baildon Conservative Club, in the parish of Baildon, Yorks. In the first of these typical Companies special provision is made for the fees to be paid to the chairman, the deputy chairman, and the directors; in regard to the latter there are no fees;—politics are a matter of love to Englishmen, and a fee would be scorned. The sacrifices men—at least some men—make for the political parties to which they belong, will afford material for some interesting statements in this letter when actual politics are less pressing. I have a budget of incidents and instances.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the P. and O. Company, on Wednesday, the chairman, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., had, as you will see, something to say about the wreck of the Tasmania. His speech indeed mainly consisted of a defence of the directors, and being the first attempt that has been made here to deal with the charges preferred by Mr. George Allen and others, has attracted considerable public attention. On the subject of the Tasmania disaster, Mr. Sutherland did not, however, say much that will be new to those readers of the *Bombay Gazette* who read the account I sent you just after the catastrophe of a long conversation I was privileged to hold with the able managing director, Mr. Barnes, in the course of which he replied *seriatim* to the specific complaints made in the now celebrated letter to the *Standard*. All that Mr. Sutherland did was to cross the t's and dot the i's of his colleague's explanation to me, but the address is interesting and should be carefully read. If Mr. Sutherland did not advance matters very much, nor throw any fresh light on the immediate causes of the wreck, he showed clearly by his reference to what occurred on the occasion of the collision between the Celtic and the Britannia that European as well as coloured firemen are not always to be depended upon. It was natural, too, that he should repeat the proud boast of the Company that, though they have like every other line occasionally lost a steamer, they have never in the whole course of their existence been responsible for the death of a passenger. But what told most with the meeting evidently was the statement that all the losses of the past ten years would have been covered by a contribution of one-half per cent. on the book value of the Company's fleet, and the satisfaction expressed by the shareholders has since been generally re-echoed in the City. Mr. Barnes, when I saw him, calculated the loss to the Company by the wreck of the Tasmania at £120,000. Mr. Sutherland I see puts it at £100,000. The announcement made a few days ago in an evening paper to the effect that the inquiry into the collision of the Nepaul with a Chinese war vessel has resulted in the paying of £50,000 to the Pekin treasury is not quite correct. The Company, it is true, are "under liability" for a considerable sum of money in respect to the collision in the Shanghai river, but they have appealed, and Mr. Sutherland seems to think they have a fair chance of succeeding. The date of the inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania has not not yet been fixed, the delay, I I believe, arising principally from the absence of Chief Officer Watkins, who had to remain behind to superintend the salvage operations.

Many persons in Bombay, especially members of the Bombay Club, will hear with regret of the death in Japan of Captain Seymour H. P. Dacres, R.N., who a few years ago commanded the Wild Swan on the East India Station. He was only thirty-one when he received his first command, and his appearance and shore manner being extremely juvenile, people who did not know, were inclined to think he was a midshipman than a commander. I always understood that he was very popular with his mess-mates, and that no one grudged him his rapid rise in the service.

THE NEW VICTORIA TERMINUS.

ANOTHER and very nearly the final stage of Mr. F. W. Stevens' great work was completed yesterday, when the central keystone of the large dome of the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminal Buildings was fixed. The event was signalised by the contractors, Messrs. Burjorjee Maistry and Co., presenting their head maistries and sub-contractors with presents of handsome shawls, turbans and money, the usual native practice of appreciating services rendered when any great work has practically been completed. The dome, which is entirely of cut-stone masonry, has been constructed without any centring or supports whatever, and we believe it is the first that has been executed on these scientific principles. We hope shortly to give a detailed account of this piece of skilful and interesting work. Now that the keystone has been fixed there only remains the embellishments of the interior and exterior, such as the carvings, mouldings and statuary, which will in all probability be completed by the end of this or the beginning of next year. The statue of the Queen-Empress is, we hear, to be placed under the canopy in the central gable of the building, and its unveiling in a ceremonial manner would be a graceful and appropriate way of marking the completion of this beautiful and important public work. Mr. F. W. Stevens, with his assistant, Mr. S. Khanderao, may be congratulated upon the successful termination of this part of the undertaking.

CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government on an outbreak of cholera in the Sholapur and other Collectorates has been issued:—

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1887.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. 1337s., dated 8th June 1887:—

"As cholera is extensively prevailing in the Sholapur and other Collectorates of this Presidency, I have the honour to suggest the advisability of measures being taken to dissuade pilgrims from visiting Pandharpur at the *jatra* in July."

RESOLUTION.—The fact that cholera is prevailing in the Sholapur and other Collectorates of this Presidency should be made public, and the Commissioners of Divisions should be requested to direct the Collectors to take all possible measures to bring to the notice of the Hindu public the great risk of cholera which all persons attending the fair at Pandharpur in July next will run with a view to dissuade them from visiting the town.

2. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be specially requested to do his best to prevent people from going to the fair.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Under Secretary to Government.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

THE celebration of the Queen's Jubilee takes place in England and the Colonies to-day, and in London, at least, the festivities in connection with it are expected to eclipse in their magnitude and splendour the greatest popular demonstration ever witnessed by its inhabitants. Not since the Coronation has the metropolis been visited by so many distinguished visitors. As Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House do not offer sufficient accommodation for the whole of her Majesty's guests elegantly appointed suites of apartments are being prepared for the visitors at St. James's Palace, Clarence House, Spencer House, Harcourt House, and the Buckingham Palace House. Among the illustrious personages who are expected to be present at to-day's functions are the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Crown Prince and Princess of Portugal, the Grand Duke Serge of Russia and the Crown Prince of Sweden. Envoys from the French Government and the Papal Court are also present. The number of Indian native personage at present in England is notable. The Queen's Jubilee is, of course, the chief occasion; but it is fast becoming the practice of Indian magnates, great and small, to personally appear before the Kaiser-i-Hind at the Court of St. James's at least once in the course of their lives. The Maharanee of Cooch Behar, on whom the Queen has just conferred the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, is the first Indian Princess who has ever passed the *kala pani* to England. Her example, however, was soon followed by the Maharanee of Baroda, and it is possible that her Highness and his Highness the Gaekwar will also be present at to-day's ceremonials. It is a pity if the Gaekwar will be unable to attend, but he has placed himself entirely in the hands of his medical advisers, and if they agree that his health will not suffer by a sudden transition from the quiet and repose of a sojourn in the bracing climate of Switzerland to the exciting scenes of a Jubilee celebration, his Highness will probably be a participant in to-day's rejoicings. In the absence of the Gaekwar, the Holkar is of course the great personage *par excellence* among Indian visitors. The Maharajah of Indore is accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, and a number of followers. "He is twenty-seven years of age," the *St. James's Gazette* informs its readers, "speaks English well, and lives in every respect like a European, except that he does not eat beef; and being in addition a reigning Prince, he is likely to be made much of by society." The Maharajah of Cooch Behar is also in England, and has recently been made honorary aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales; an honour which has also been conferred upon another distinguished Indian visitor, the Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., of Jodhpore. Among other personages may be named H. H. Khengarjee, Rao of Cutch; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limree and the Thakore of Morvi, Sir Salar Jung, Sirdar Diler Jung, and the Nawab Ameer-i-Akbar Asman Jah, of Hyderabad.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The principal ceremonial to-day will be the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey. The procession from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey and back will be one of the most magnificent pageants ever witnessed, and Reuter, in the telegram we published from him yesterday, tells that the decorations and illuminations will be on a scale of great grandeur. The Queen has finally decided that the following are the routes which the procession will take between the Abbey and the Palace:—

GOING TO THE ABBEY.	RETURNING TO THE PALACE.
Constitution-hill	Parliament-street
Piccadilly	Whitehall
Regent-street	Cockspur-street
Waterloo-place	Pall-mall
Pall mall, East	St. James's-street
Cockspur-street	Piccadilly
Northumberland-avenue	Constitution-hill to Buckingham Palace.
Embankment	
Bridge-street to the Abbey.	

THE CLAMOUR FOR TICKETS.

The fight for the Westminster Abbey Jubilee tickets has been going on with a ferocity of which fashionable people are alone capable, says the *Pall Mall*. It seems that 8,000 tickets are to be distributed, and yet the gathering is to be wholly representative. There are evidently difficulties in the way, but wives of members of Parliament will certainly be among the favoured ones. Their rights were settled by Mr. Ayrton at the last great public function, when the nation was supposed to return thanks for the Prince of Wales's recovery. It seem that on this day 875 tickets were placed at the disposal of the House of Commons, many members thus being able to go themselves and take their wives, if they had wives. When this announcement was made an honourable member got up and expressed the opinion that "it seemed a most unjustifiable thing that married members should have tickets for their wives, and that unmarried members should not have tickets for their wives." Another honourable joker gravely required to know whether applicants for tickets would be required to produce marriage certificates. Mr. Ayrton politely laid it down as a broad principle that "there must be a distinct position and relationship towards the member," which of course would cover mistresses.

Ten thousand persons take part in the Jubilee service at Westminster Abbey. In order that all classes may be represented, the Lord Chamberlain has announced his intention to give to Mr. George Potter sixty tickets to be distributed amongst the millions who toil and spin.

As a matter of fact, the Abbey service is giving an incredible amount of trouble to those unlucky persons who are responsible for the arrangements. It has been discovered that there has been enormous blundering in the calculation about the number of persons the Abbey will hold, and the whole affair is in a frightful mess, as it will be impossible to issue the number of tickets that have been officially promised. It has been found necessary to take down the temporary galleries that the Lord Chamberlain's people insisted on erecting out of the triforium, for they were condemned as dangerous.

Henry, himself an M.P., has no great sympathy with the ex-M.P.s who are clamouring in the newspapers for admission to the function. The House of Commons goes to the Jubilee service at the Abbey as a branch of the Legislature. Except for this there is no reason why its members should be preferred to any other citizens. It does not follow that a man has been of any use to his country because he has been elected an M.P., on the contrary, if he has not been re-elected the presumption is that he has been tried and found wanting. A live donkey (order Henry!) in the shafts is more useful than a stuffed lion on the shelf.

TICKETS FOR THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF THE JUBILEE CORPORATION.

Although the city of Dublin will not be represented by the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Jubilee thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey on account of the attitude of the Government towards Ireland, a Conservative paper says that "the loyal citizens, who are indignant at the refusal of the Corporation to take any part in the celebration, will not be excluded from a representative share in the service." The five Conservative members of the Dublin Corporation have received tickets for the occasion, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Chamber of Commerce have been similarly honoured, and will accompany the members of the Town Council.

CONVERTING WESTMINSTER ABBEY INTO A FIRE TRAP.

Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., writing from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, protests against the conversion of Westminster into a fire-trap. He says:—"The lamentable loss of life in the Place Favart ought to be a lesson to us. Like most foreign theatres, the Opera Comique is most favourably situate for egress, being open upon three sides, having all precautions, and an iron drop; but there are always 'circumstances' to render appliances of little avail. At Sydenham we know that such incombustible materials as iron and glass fell before fire, while at a cathedral in South America whole hecatombs perished, and terrible indeed was the human sacrifice at the Ring Theatre in Vienna, and yet such structures as the Palais Royal exist—a fire-trap I have for years avoided. Now, why not look at home? What are we doing at Westminster? Why, we are placing timber, as in a fire grate, in one of the most precious piles of priceless treasures bequeathed to us, and therein we are going to enthrone the *elite* of our Empire. Can we forget the day when William the Conqueror was seized by panic in the Abbey at the cry of 'Fire,' and prepared himself to fly uncrowned, but with the emblem of Sovereignty in his grasp, no combustibles or obstructions being then there to oppose him? It is perhaps a pity that such a glorious pile should have been selected to serve as a theatre full of benches, tier over tier, instead of in its normal state. The walls are covered with monuments, while the floor is honeycombed and vaulted. For such purposes as a Jubilee thanksgiving the metropolitan cathedral would have been more suitable, as the memorials are fewer and far less precious, all of the period of the Abbey having perished by the devouring element centuries ago; and moreover the place is more vast, more easy of exit and entrance, while the route to it being longer, more could have participated in the pageant. To be an alarmist I have no wish, but the very idea that shrines, baldachins, and cenotaphs should be imperilled must excuse these words of warning ere the words 'too late' be spoken. It is earnestly to be desired that at least four powerful engines be placed under the seatings of the nave, transepts, and choir, where there will be plenty of space for them, with relays of firemen constantly in attendance. As I see my name published in the *places reserves* at the Opera Comique, I beg to sign myself, 'Oft in danger yet alive,'" &c. The *Daily News*, though half afraid, does not believe in Mr. Leighton's idea of a conflagration in the Abbey, and observes, "by way of allaying certain alarmist representations," "though the vast structures of timber that have been set up are, from their nature and disposal, well adapted, under certain circumstances, to favour a tremendous conflagration, nevertheless such a catastrophe can hardly be regarded as within the bounds of possibility with the precautions that are being and will be taken." The *Pall Mall Gazette* wants to know what are the precautions? "We have not heard that the price of anti-combustible liquor has gone up in the market?"

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON.

It is understood that, owing to the opposition raised in the House of Commons to the vote for the expenses in connection with the Queen's visit to Westminster abbey, Ministers countermanded the orders for official displays of fireworks in the London parks. Any celebrations will therefore be of a local character. The economical example set by Parliament has been followed by other public bodies, a majority at the London School Board defeating a proposal to expend fifty pounds in illuminating the offices on the Thames embankment.

FETE FOR THIRTY THOUSAND CHILDREN IN HYDE PARK.

To-morrow promises to be a festive day, as the Queen on leaving Buckingham palace will drive to Hyde Park, where some thirty thousand children, drawn from the Board and other schools of the metropolis, will be assembled. It has been decided that the whole of the week, from the 20th to the 25th, shall be a holiday in the London Board schools. Every Board and voluntary school in the metropolis will be fairly represented at the fete. The Queen having signified her intention of being present at the London Children's festival to-morrow, orders have been issued from the War Office for the bands of the First and Second Life Guards, the bands of the Foot Guards, and those of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, and the Royal Engineers from Chatham to attend upon the occasion. At the suggestion of the Countess of Rosebery a practical plan of supervising the distribution of rations and of memorial cups in the 10 large tents which will occupy the ground has been adopted. Each tent will be presided over by one lady superintending, with 11 assistants; and it will be their task to provide for the children located, according to the plans devised, a special badge of ribbon or rosette, of which the colour or pattern will be left to their choice, on condition that the design includes the number of the tent under the control of the lady-president. Amongst those who have consented to undertake this duty are the Countess of Rosebery, the Countess Spencer, the Countess Granville, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Hayter, and Mrs. Lawson. On leaving Hyde Park the Queen will drive to Paddington and proceed by rail to Slough. Leaving the train, she will then pass through Eton, receiving addresses. At Windsor 10,000 children from parishes within five miles of the town will be entertained to dinner and tea in the Home Park; and the poor and aged are also to be regaled. The unveiling of the Queen's Statue on the Castle-hill will take place in the evening with due ceremony.

WHO WILL LOOK AFTER THE CHILDREN?

The Duke of Wellington declared that there were not six Generals in the British Army who could get thirty thousand men out of Hyde Park. The *Daily Telegraph* thanks that thirty thousand children (without their parents and guardians) can get in and out of Hyde Park quite easily. The success looked for will quite justify a seat in the House of Lords for Mr. Lawson just as if he had taken an Army half way to Khartoum and back again. But Mr. J. Runaman who has had considerable experience does not see things quite in this light. It must be remembered he says "that Board schools, Church schools, British schools, ragged schools, will all be represented, and there must also be a contingent of arabs to whom a command might as well be delivered in Chinese. But suppose that we have got our thirty thousand lads and lasses into the Park, are they to be kept in ranks? Certainly not. Now, fancy a troop of little souls from the Minories or Shadwell let loose in the Park! and how is the recall to be sounded? At the palace we could say, 'Now, my lads, meet under the clock at eight sharp,' and there was a staring landmark for the most stupid child. But Hyde Park is another affair. While the youngsters are free, what conditions are to be observed as to sanitary matters? To me, when I think of that mixed horde this question is portentous. Shall we have arrangements similar to those made on Cannock Chase during military manœuvres, or is the thing to be worked on happy-go-lucky principles? At the Palace, with perfect offices, there was trouble, and when a thousand well-grown, well-drilled lads went to Regent's Park there was more trouble still. But thirty thousand in an open park. My imagination is stunned. Either you must disfigure the Park, or London must submit to seeing a scandal. And now, supposing we have fed the children, supposing we have given away the thirty thousand pots, then we must get our army home. Let any one try to collect a dozen Welsh sheep without using a dog, and he may gain an idea of the task imposed on an 'ordinary teacher' who has to rally fifty wild and excited little East-enders in the mazes of Hyde Park. I deliberately prophesy that the Police-courts will be crammed with stray children, and we shall have hundreds of parents seeking about in that frantic and purposeless fashion which I have so often observed. Why, I have known women come and knock me up after midnight, though I had as smart a lot under my charge as ever obeyed an order. The children will get home late, and the net result of the *fete* will be the infliction of discomfort and misery. I calculate that the amount to be spent on this preposterous *fete* would provide two million dinners, and that sum is to be frittered away in creating one enormous riot!" Any how the *Daily Telegraph* will have a seat in the House of Lords. A few children more or less in London don't count.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

On Thursday, there will be a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's cathedral at four o'clock. The Dettingen Te Deum will be included in the service, with an orchestral accompaniment. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Corporation will attend in State. The same evening is fixed for a State ball at Buckingham palace.

The Lord Mayor and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have been communicated with on the subject of having the outside of the cathedral thoroughly washed and cleansed as far as practicable in honour of the Jubilee. It is suggested that if the powerful fire engines of the metropolitan Fire Brigade were employed at this work, for which they should be reasonably remunerated, a fresh and agreeable appearance would be imparted to the external appearance of the cathedral, which has been so much blackened by the smoke of London.

THE COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

Truth has a good deal to say about the jubilee:—The Queen will hold a Chapter of the Garter at Windsor Castle during the Jubilee fortnight, after which the Knights of this "most ancient and honourable order" will be entertained at a banquet in St. George's Hall. Prince Henry of Prussia is to get the Garter, and, in all probability, the Crown Prince of Austria will be similarly honoured.

The hereditary Prince of Hesse is to be made a G.C.B., and the same distinction will be bestowed upon the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Baudouin of Belgium, the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch of Russia, the Duke of Braganza, and the Duke of Aosta. The Queen will hold a special and separate Investiture at Windsor for these personages.

Her Majesty has changed the date of the second State Concert, so the Corporation Ball will be given, as proposed, at the Guildhall, to-night. The second State Ball is postponed till Wednesday, July 6, so that it will not be held till after the departure of most of the Royalties from abroad, who evidently are not to be overdone with Royal entertainments. I fancy that the date of the second Ball will again be altered, as the Prince of Wales will be at Newmarket on the day now fixed, unless he changes his plans.

Efforts are being made to induce the Queen to give two garden parties at Buckingham Palace, the first on June 29, and the second on July 1. As at present arranged, there is to be only one, and the persons officially concerned in making the arrangements are not unreasonably appalled at the prospect of sending out upwards of seven thousand invitations! It is quite certain that the majority of those invited will come, and what on earth will become of such a mob if the weather be unfavourable, Mr. Labouchere does not know in the least. But there is no monsoon in Merry England.

All the principal members of the Household—Lords, Grooms-in-Waiting, and Equerries—will be employed during the Jubilee time in attending on the Royal visitors from the various European Courts. A rota has been drawn out by which a special attendant was appointed to each Royal "male" from abroad. It is usual for foreign Royalties to give these attendants a money-present; there is great anxiety, therefore, amongst them to receive a liberal master.

As an example of the slovenly manner in which things are muddled by the Lord Chamberlain's office, *Truth* points out that invitations were issued by Lord Latham for the first State Ball to "the Siamese Minister and her Royal Highness the Princess Varariddhi," and their names appear in the official list of the company. Both these personages left England nearly a year ago on their return to Siam, and since the departure of the Minister the Legation has been managed by a Charge d'Affaires! It really brings the Palace administration into utter contempt and ridicule when such blunders as these are of almost weekly occurrence.

The objects of the Lord Chamberlain and his officials are apparently (1) to expend the largest possible amount of the public money when there is a ceremonial which is to be paid for by a Parliamentary vote; (2) to reduce the number of Court entertainments as far as is compatible with decency; (3) to arrange these Court fetes so as to cause as much inconvenience as possible. The profligate extravagance of the Westminster Abbey arrangements is as flagrant a scandal in the opinion of Mr. Labouchere as the parsimony manifested in drawing out the meagre programme of the Buckingham Palace entertainments. It is monstrous that only two balls and two concerts should be given during the Jubilee season, when London will be filled with Royalties from abroad. The number is utterly inadequate in ordinary seasons, and the shameful manner in which the invitations are jobbed makes matters considerably worse. It was formerly the custom to consider official convenience in fixing the dates for Palace fetes and the balls and concerts took place on Wednesdays, so that both Ministers and Opposition could attend without causing trouble at Westminster. This season, however, the State entertainments are all fixed for Parliament nights, and one would really suppose that so infelicitous an arrangement can scarcely have been made for all four functions by mere chance.

OTHER WAYS OF CELEBRATING THE JUBILEE.

The arrangements at Eastborne now include the roasting of cattle, free dinners for several thousand working people, an acquatic fete, a sham fight in the Channel by fishermen, and huge bonfires on the hills at night.

It has been decided to light up, not only the old beacon hills in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the Furness district, but also about a dozen of the highest peaks in the Lake district. Two fires will also be lighted on the Skiddaw, and Crossfell Pike, Castle Crag, Coniston, Old Man, and Black Combe will be illuminated.

It is said that upwards of 4,000*l*. has been subscribed by the past and present members of the household for a jubilee present to the Queen.

As the sum collected for the Women's Present to the Queen amounts to considerably more than is needed to provide the statue of the Prince Consort, which her Majesty desires to see placed in Windsor park, it has been arranged that the balance shall be devoted to charitable purposes.

An extra day's pay is to be granted to the superintendents, inspectors, and the constables generally of the City police force, in order to enable the men and their families to participate in the rejoicings on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee.

The Blackburn Corporation having decided to spend £500 in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, a notice, signed by nine ratepayers, has been served on the town clerk stating that an injunction will be applied for in the Chancery Division to restrain the Corporation from expending any public money on illuminations. The matter has been placed in the hands of eminent London solicitors. It is causing great excitement in the town.

Coronation day (Tuesday, June 28) has been selected by the Prince of Wales for the Jubilee ball and reception at the Guildhall, which is to be on the grand scale usual with the City when Royal personages are entertained.

On Saturday, July 2, nearly 30,000 Volunteers will march past her Majesty at Buckingham palace. It is understood that 43 metropolitan regiments will be on parade. The men will be formed up on the Horse Guards parade and along the Mall early in the afternoon, and will then be moved in succession by brigades along Birdcage-walk, entering the park again at Buckingham-gate, and marching past the Queen, who, it is expected, will be in a carriage at the gate of the palace. The Volunteers will march past in column, and proceed up Constitution-hill to Piccadilly.

The laying of the first stone of the Imperial Institute, on the site of the Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington, will be the occasion of a great State ceremonial on Monday, July 4. Provision will be made for 20,000 spectators, and, in addition to the Queen and all the members of the Royal family, there is expected to be a vast gathering of peers and peeresses, members of Parliament, heads of corporations throughout the Kingdom, and representatives of the Colonies and India. Such an assembly, drawn from every part of the Empire, must invest the occasion with profound historic interest.

On the Saturday following, July 9, comes the review at Aldershot, which is expected to prove the most brilliant military display witnessed for many years.

Her Majesty's second State ball will take place on Wednesday, July 6, and the second State concert on Friday, July 15.

The naval review off Portsmouth, for which the most extensive preparations are being made, is to take place on Saturday, July 23.

A lady writes to a London editor:—"I am a loyal subject, but my means are small. I have given all that I can to Jubilee celebrations, and my cook, my housemaid, and my parlourmaid have (under pressure) contributed. I only ask for one boon: It is that after this month any one shall be fined who alludes to the Jubilee in conversation, and that any editor who writes about it shall be sent to prison. If you only knew how sick I and other loyal subjects of her Majesty are of the entire subject, you would advocate my suggestion."

The statement just published by the *Limerick Chronicle*, a Conservative Organ, that each officer and private of the Royal Munster Fusiliers Militia has been mulcted in one day's pay for the Jubilee seems incredible, says *Truth*. The journal referred to says that—the most unjustifiable pressure has been exercised by the authorities, and, taken on the whole, the proceeding is probably as shameless as any that has been witnessed since the Tudors. It is certain that such shameless begging and disgraceful application of the screw by servile courtiers has not been witnessed by the present generation.

Truth fancies that this too is a Jubilee item:—It is computed that the annual income of the London Jews in nearly £5,000,000 per annum. The lowest estimate is £3,808,430, which gives £82 per head for 47,000 persons. The average income of the native population of the United Kingdom is only £35, so that the Jews are two-and-a-half times richer than the Gentiles. It is estimated that one hundred Jewish families in London have a yearly income of over £10,000; 1,400 families an income of over £1,000; and 800 an income of over £500. Men with incomes of over £10,000 a year are twenty times as numerous among Jews as among our own people; men with over £1,000 a year are nearly seventeen times as numerous; and people with over £500 nearly six times as numerous.

SWINBURNE'S JUBILEE ODE.

Mr. Swinburne has published a Jubilee Ode, which holds the first place in the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The ode is in fifty stanzas. The following verses will enable the reader to judge of Mr. Swinburne's method and sentiments:—

And now that fifty years are flown
Since a maiden's head the sign
Of Empire that no seas confine
First as a star to seaward shone
We see their record shine.
A troubled record foul and fair,
A simple record and serene,
Inscribes for praise a blameless Queen,
For praise and blame an age of care,
And change and ends unseen,
Hope! wide of eye and wild of wing,
Rose with the sundown of a reign,
Whose grace shall make the rough ways plain,
And fill the worn old world with spring,
And heal its heart of pain.
Thee, mother, thee, our Queen who givest,
Assurance to the Heaven's host high,
And earth whereon her bondsmen sigh,
That by the sea's grace while thou livest,
Hope shall not wholly die,
That while thy free folk hold the van
Of all men, and the sea-spray shed
As dew more Heavenly on thy head
Keeps bright thy face in sight of man,
Man's pride shall drop not dead,
Despair may wring merry hearts, and fear
Bow down their heads to kiss the dust
Where patriot memories rot and rust,
And change makes faint a nation's cheers,
And faith yields up her trust.
Not here this year have true men known,
Not here this year may true men know,
That brand of shame—compelling woe,
Which bids but brave men skrink or groan,
And lays but honour low.
The strong spring wind blows notes of praise,
And hallowing pride of heart and cheer,
Unchanging towards all true men here
Who hold the trust of ancient days
High as of old this year.

PUNCH'S JUBILEE BOON.

Mr. Punch has written a Jubilee Ode which is far better than Lord Tennyson's and heads with it a publication of his own history of the best part of the fifty years of the Queens reign. In one respect says a friendly critic, Mr. Punch's beginning of a retrospect of fifty years may be called consolatory. We do not live in piping times of peace, but neither did the contemporaries of the Queen's youth. Probably all sensible persons prefer a state of public affairs in which there is not a rumour of war once a week, in which the Afghans do not trouble, the French are friendly, the Americans do not desire aught that is ours. Ireland is prosperous and tranquil, the working classes are well paid, and demonstrations are not matters of daily occurrence. It may show a poor spirit to sigh for such "Saturnia Regna," perhaps it is nobler to rejoice in constant struggle and disquiet. However, many members of the middle classes would not object to a quiet life. They cannot get it, but neither could their fathers and grandfathers, when the Queen was young and fair. Mr. Punch's record proves that, even then, the clergy might well remark, "We do, indeed, live 'in times,'" an elliptic statement concerning which, as far as it goes, there is very general agreement. They lived in awful times in 1837-50. The very same old friends were there with faces quite recognisable. The Afghans were not only troublesome, they exterminated an English army. We, too, were, as usual, sending them rulers whom they did not want and generally bullying them into being friendly and independent. Then there was the Income tax. It was a novelty, and, to judge by Mr. Punch's drawing, was exclusively paid by weeping widows in reduced circumstances. Mr. Punch's design shows how the earnings of the industrious were wasted in keeping up, among other things, the State. Her Majesty volunteered to be taxed, and Mr. Punch drew her in a very pleasing profile. Behind her, a handsome gentleman with moustaches appears to remonstrate vainly against her extravagance. His own hands are thrust, with resolution, into his pockets. There was an endless Egyptian Question then, and we bombarded about, always, of course, pitching into Powers not likely to hit us back. Then there were demonstrations about the Corn Laws, Mr. Punch being strong on the popular side, and warmly backing Mr. Bright, whose portrait, except for the colour of the hair, is very like him still. The Chartists did all the Social Democrats do, perhaps on a more considerable scale. The Royal Red Riding Hood was met in the wood (the wood of Mount Reelion) by the Ministerial Wolf (long, long by the Ministerial Wolf (long, long before Sir Drummond). Sir Robert Peel was burned in effigy pretty frequently. Mr. Cobden denounced the sliding scale as "an insult to a suffering people." The scale has slid away into oblivion, long, long ago. Lord Ashley toiled in the cause, as he understood it, of women and children in mines and factories. He "presented a powerful and pathetic picture of the sufferings and demoralisation incidental to a system of labour in favour of which nothing reasonable could be advanced." Perhaps even all these years later, a new Lord Ashley would find plenty to do.

We gave, as Mr. Punch said, "a great moral lesson to the uneducated Chinese," and they paid us an indemnity of about five millions; so profitable is teaching when strenuously applied.

Rejoice, great Mistress of the seas,
The Afghans and Chinese are whacked;
All hail, tremendous fall in teas,
Welcome, ye dollars nicely sacked.

It is to be observed that, for a patriot, Mr. Punch treated these triumphs in a somewhat doubtful spirit. Indeed, ours is a miraculous history, even since the reign of Jubilee began. Then also we had difficulties with America; twice in this thin volume Jonathan is threatening us with war, and getting his own way from the victors over the uneducated Chinese. The "Right of Slaves" (odd as it sounds now) was one of the matters in dispute. But Ireland was the sorest of all our troubles. There is a picture of Dan O' Connell serenading Lord John Russell, and asking for his help—

Too long have we, asunder working,
Our sep'rate plans pursued;
Coercion all my efforts burking,
Thy own, poor Whig, poohpooh'd

Then the refrain runs—

Try it on, Try it on, Try it on;
You'll oust Peel if you'll be a Repealer.

But Lord John would not "Try it on." It fits very nicely. Peel is drawn as Sisyphus, rolling the Irish Question up hill. Lord Salisbury was the Sisyphus of *Punch*, but a short time ago, labouring with the same "shameless stone"—the adjective is Homer's, in the eleventh book of the "Odyssey." Thus a look back of fifty years shows fifty years of the same old questions, and the Sphinx that sets them has never been answered. She is getting a little impatient—the Sphinx of old she had a habit of devouring men.

JUBILEE IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

There is something very jubilant in a Jubilee. Ramses II. kept a Jubilee, several Jubilees; we are not told that this Egyptian monarch enjoyed it. He, too, had his Soudan question, his Syrian question, his Frontiere Com- mission, and other things on his mind. Many a time, when Pentavur, the Laureate, came round with a new Jubilee ode, Ramses must have stifled an inclination to say "Oh, you go to Amenti with your odes." His mummy lately dug up has a bored expression. Ramses, indeed, was always having Jubilees. His thirty years' Jubilee was "the occasion for great festivities throughout the whole country, of which we have frequent mention in the inscriptions of El Kab," says the learned Brugsch Bey. After that Ramses took to having a Jubilee every four years, and the learned will incline to believe that he had Jubilee presents made him every time. Poets were always hammering away at odes. By a curious accident the criticism of one of these odes remains on a papyrus of the period. "Thy piece of writing," says the critic, "has too much *glane*." (Probably this is French for "gush.") "It is a cargo of high-flown phrases, the meaning of which may be the reward of those who seek for it. . . . Thou tearest the words to tatters just as it comes into thy mind. I have struck out for thee the end of thy composition and I return to thee thy descriptions." How unchanged is human nature, and how easily all the Egyptian critic's remarks, written 3200 years ago might be adapted to the complimentary poems of to-day! *Daily News.*

JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN INDIA.

ALL the public offices and banks, the law courts and most of the mercantile and other places of business will be closed to day in honour of the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, the day will be observed as a holiday by the Army in India; and a salute of fifty guns will be fired at daybreak at all military stations where salutes are appointed to be fired. All military prisoners of the British Army now under sentence for desertion, fraudulent enlistment, absence without leave, &c., provided their sentence does not include discharge with ignominy, shall at daybreak to-day be released from prison, the unexpired portion of their imprisonment being remitted. In the Native Army, all soldiers undergoing sentence of court-martial in military custody will at the same time be released and granted a remission of the remainder of their imprisonment. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay holds a Levée this afternoon in the Council Hall at Poona, and will in the evening give a State banquet at Ganesh Khind in honour of the Jubilee.

In connection with the Jubilee, the Gyan Ootejak Mandali (Native Philharmonic Society) decorated and illuminated their premises and gave a dinner last evening.

Dr. Thomas Blaney gave a treat to the poor the same evening at his bungalow, Clare Road. The place was throughout decorated and illuminated in an unpretentious style. The outer gateways were surmounted by two illuminated transparencies, the one displaying the Royal Coat of Arms with the inscription "Welcome the Poor;" and the other a portrait of her Majesty with the inscription "Victoria's Jubilee." The garden grounds were decorated with the Royal Standard and the Union Jack. In the upper gallery over the porchway was hung up a large illuminated portrait of her Majesty. The entire eastern *facade* of the building was illuminated with tumbler lights, which presented a fine spectacle. As the evening advanced, numbers of the poor flocked in to share of the good things provided for them by the benevolent doctor of Clare Road. Fruits and sweetmeats were provided in abundance, and were freely distributed among the visitors by several of Dr. Blaney's patients, who had volunteered to render assistance in the good he had undertaken. On one side of the compound a merry-go-round provided amusement for the visitors, especially the youngsters, of whom there was a good attendance. The treat, which eminently succeeded in its object, will be repeated this evening.

THE TITLE OF "KAISAR-I-HIND."

"Thou'rt an Emperor, Cæsar, Kaisar, and Pheezar."
Merry Wives of Windsor, I., 3.

Sir George Birdwood contributes the following to the *Indian Magazine*:—

The surname Cæsar has been accounted for in four different ways: first, as being derived from a Mauritanian word meaning "elephant," which was used as a family name by the descendants of one of the Julia Gens, who, according to this hypothesis, had been killed by an elephant; second, from caesus—"a cutting," because one of the Julii had been brought into the outer world by the so-called Cæsarian operation; third, from caesius—"bluish-grey," because he was "cat-eye'd;" and fourth, from caesaries—"hairy," because this all-explanatory ancestor was born with a heavy head of hair, the tradition being that such was also the case with the great Dictator Caius Julius Caesar (B.C.-100-44): who as the organiser, out of the chaos of a cruel and corrupt republic, of that marvellous Roman world of legal and peaceful development, of which, wherever Western civilisation prevails, we are all still citizens, first made his patronymic illustrious, and indeed immortal; and the highest symbol of imperial dominion, obligation, and dignity.

There can be little doubt that the last of the four is the correct etymology of the word. Caesaries—"hairy," is allied to the Sanskrit kes—"hair," and the use of this term as a surname obviously refers to the general acceptance by primitive, as still by savage, man of hair as a type of adolescence, manhood, and heroism. Thus Caesar is radically the same word as the Chaldean sar—"lord," "king" (cf. the Hebrew Esau—"Hairy"), and Russian tsar, or czar—"king;" the latter title not being corrupted from Cæsar, but derived from some root common to both words, and indicated by the Anglo-Saxon word share (as in plough-share, cf. vomer)—"membrum virile." Thus the imperatorial significance of the title of Cæsar, although it received all its resounding augmentation from association with the emperors of the Julian stock (Augustus and his family), is yet inherent in itself, and was foreshadowed from before the beginnings of human history:—

"Ere ancient'st order was,
"Or what is now conceived."

The prehistoric origin of the title shows once again how the basis of all law and order, power and justice, peace and prosperity, is virility; for this is the moral taught by the etymology of so many of the words that have from time to time come into vogue as honorific designations of the rulers of mankind. King goes back to kin—"race," and Anglo-Saxon cynn and Gothic kuni—"tribe," and finally to some root resembling the Dutch kunne—denoting the male sex. Despots—"lord" (allied to posis—"husband"), in the feminine despoina—"lady," or rather "mistress," upatos—(Roman) "consul," and patesi, the title of the Assyrian viceroys of Chaldæa, are all the same word as the Sanskrit pati—"husband," "lord" (in the feminine patni—"wife" and "mistress"); and all are traceable to a root, or to related roots, standing for the masculine gender. From these roots come Poseidon, potior, potestas, podesta,[*] gospode, hospodar, potency, pastor, pater, pope, &c. Messiah (mashiakh)—"the anointed"= Greek christos, has been traced back to a root having the same meaning. Queen, or quean, on the other hand, is the Anglo-Saxon owen, and Greek gune—"a woman," and Sanskrit jani—"wife" and a word essentially of feminine significance, connected with the Anglo-Saxon, and obsolete English words cweme—"to please," cwemen—"pleasure," and quemeful—"pleasing."

The surname of Caesar was first borne in the Julian family by the Prætor Sextus Julius, B. C. 208; and, owing to the glory shed upon it by the Dictator Caius Julius Cæsar, it was assumed by his nephew Augustus Cæsar, who transmitted it to his adopted son Tiberius Cæsar, after whom it continued to be used by all the emperors of the Julian dynasty; and, when the family of Augustus became extinct with Nero, the succeeding emperors still retained the historic cognomen as the noblest title in their imperial style.

Thus Cæsar came to mean imperator, and at last supplanted the latter designation in popular currency; and such Greek words were coined as Kaisarissa,—the Empress-consort," kaisareuo—"to play the emperor;" and Kaisareia—"the Imperial Palace," and Kaisaroeoi—"the Imperial Household." Possibly the latter applications of the term were assisted by the fact that the Arabic name for a fortress or castle, which in Anterior Asia was generally a regal stronghold, was kasr.[†] Later also such Latin words were formed as Caesara—"Empress-consort," and Caesarini—"the Imperial Procurators" (Catholiciani), and "the Imperial (public) slaves."

Caesareas sprung up everywhere: as, Caesaraea in Phœnicia; Caesaraea, now Kaisariyh, and Caesaraea Parnes, now Banias, in Palestine; Caesaraea, now Kaisari, in Anatolia; Caesaraea, now Zershell, in Algeria; Caesaraea-Agusta, now Zaragossa, in Spain; and Caesaraea, which gave its name to the island of Jersey. Kesti on the Dardanelles, Jerbourg in Guernsey, and Cherbourg also, are said to owe their names to the same universal appellation. Although the name of Caesar was in later times borne by all the members of imperial Roman families, nothing ever really detracted from its pristine fame which, in the East, grew to be as great as that of the mighty Chosroes, as the Greeks termed the Persian Kings of the Sassanian dynasty, who so successfully resisted the extention of the Roman frontiers beyond the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. Their proper patronymic was Kushru or Kurush, which first became historical in the person of the founder of the ancient Achaemenian dynasty of Persia, who from the resemblance of his name to the Greek word kurios—"lord," is known to us, through the Greek writers, as Cyrus. Kisra, the modern Persian form of Kushru, *i. e.*, Chosroes, as in Tak-Kisra, the ruined palace of Kushru Nushirvan, which marks the site of Ctesiphon, is probably the double corruption of both Cæsar, *i.e.* Kaisar and Kushru. In the West Charlemange, and Otho I. and his successors, (A. D. 962—1806), bore the title of Cæsar; and it is borne in our day by the Emperors of Austria and the German Emperor. In the East it was attributed by his flatterers to Bajazet, before the Turks had yet taken Constantinople; and in Persia and India, to this day, the Sultan of Turkey is entitled Kaisar-i-Rum—"Cæsar of Rome," and the Czar of Russia Kaisar-i-Rus. Kaisar-bagh—"the Royal-garden" and Kaisar-pasand—"the Royal-delight," were the names given to two of their palaces at Lucknow by the kings of the exiled dynasty of Oudh. The Kisari or Lion Kings of Orissa, A. D. 473-1131, also, are said to have derived their name from Caesar, *i. e.*, Kaisar, but through the form of Kisra, which, as already stated, preserves the dregs of both Chosroes and Caesar. The mighty contests of centuries between Western progress and Eastern stagnation lie hushed in this strangely-compounded, obscure word! The town of Kesariya, in the Champaran District of Bengal, is said to be so called after the old dynasty of the Kesari.

In a letter dated 7th November, 1876, published in the *Athenæum* of the following Saturday, I pointed out that the *Times*, in an article of 7th October preceding, had translated the new title of the Empress of India, which had about this time been proposed for the Queen, by Kaisar-i-Hind; and that Dr. Leitner had previously proposed the same translation in the *Indian Public Opinion* of 7th May, 1876. To Dr. Leitner, in fact, belongs the credit of having invented the Indian (Persian) rendering of the new title, which was accepted as the official translation of it by her Majesty's Government, and proclaimed to all the world before the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st of January, 1877.

Sir Owen Burne, in his article "The Empress of India," published in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for January last, has, with all the authority attaching to him as Lord Lytton's Private Secretary, stated the circumstances which forced the Government of India to advise an extension of the style of her Majesty, so as to include in it a recognition of the paramount position of the British Government in India; and the reasons which led them to translate the new title of Empress of India by *Kaisar-i-Hind*.

Those who would wish to fully study the political aspect of the matter I would refer to Sir Owen Burne's paper; while those who would go into all the details of the controversy which raged for a few weeks over the philological and grammatical propriety of the title of Kaisar-i-Hind, should consult the letters contributed by the late Mr. R. C. Caldwell, Professor Meer Aulad Ali, Professor Palmer, Mr. Atkinson, and myself, to the *Athenæum* of 11th and 25th November and 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 30th December, 1876, and 6th January, 1877. The pundits and professors had everything with them, except the logic of facts, and above all, of the event. Theirs were indeed "but ear-kissing arguments." They protested that the title of Kaisar-i-Hind was Persian, ignoring the fact that Persian is the Court language of India; that it was unfamiliar to the people of India, notwithstanding that the Kaisar-bagh, at Lucknow, was known to every person of education in India, and its name was carried into every quarter of the world during the Mutiny of 1857; and notwithstanding also that at the very time they were protesting to the *Athenæum*, a report appeared in the Indian papers of a public banquet given by Scindia, at which he had toasted the Queen under the style and title of Kaishwur-i-Hind, literally "Divus Caesar." Again they protested that Hind was not India, but only Hindustan, the country from Sindh to Bengal; as if India was anything more by the same etymological argument, and indeed so much, or Hind either: the word India being but the Greek and Latin form of Hind, as Hind is the Persian form of the Sanskrit word Sindhu—"the sea," "the river," meaning the valley of the Indus, the lower part of which is still called Sindh. Only by violence to etymology did common-sense extend the Persian term Hind from the Indus to the Ganges, and the Greek term India over the whole peninsula, from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin. Moreover, the Mahomedan geographers and historians actually used the term Hind in the same sense as we use that of India. Thus Al Biruni of Khiva, about A.D. 1020, writes (see Col, Yule's glorious Glossary, "Hobson-Jobson"): "India (al-Hind) is one of those plains bounded on the south by the Sea of the Indians. Lofty mountains bound it on all other quarters." Again: "Hind is surrounded on the east by Chin and Machin, on the west by Sind and Cabul, on the south by the Sea." Again Hasan Nizami of Nishapur, about A.D. 1220, writes: "The whole of Hind, from Peshawar to the shores of the Ocean, and in the other direction from Siwistan to the hills of Chin." Finally, to clinch their arguments, the philologers and grammarians triumphantly protested the truism that Kaisar was masculine and could not be used as a feminine title; forgetfull that schisma had once been treated as if of the feminine gender, and how, when one of the Cardinals at the Council of Constance suggested that it was neuter, the Emperor Sigismund conclusively replied, "I am the King of the Romans, and superior to grammar and philology;" forgetful, also, that several eastern sultanas had, on assuming regal power, risen superior to their sex, and adopted masculine titles of sovereignity, such as nawab and sultan; and that, in the diplomatic intercourse of the Turks and Persians with the Courts of Europe, whenever they have had to address a reigning queen or empress such as the Empress Catherine and Queen Victoria, they have always applied to them the title of Padshah. The gender of these nouns is not more plastic than that of Kaisar. Shakespeare actually makes Cæsar feminine in Richard III., IV., 4; "and she shall be (sole victress, Cæsar's) Cæsar." The complete answer indeed, to all these pedantic protestations was "Imperator super grammaticam."

Kaisar-i-Hind is probably the only oriental title that could with the strictest propriety be added to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom; and Dr. Leitner was most happily inspired when he thought of suggesting it to the Government of India. All the oriental titles heretofore current in India were more or less inappropriate. Of the old Hindu titles, rajah—"king" in the feminine rani, and its variants rana, rao, rai, roy, with roy-royan—"king of kings," and its intensitives maha-rajah—"great king," adhi-rajah, abbreviated to dhiraj, and by Persian writers to darai (which may refer in part to Darius)—"supreme king," are now applied to all sorts of persons, not only of inferior rank but in the lowest social positions. Even the once imposing title of Chakravartti (from Chakra,—"a wheel," and vartin—"turning," meaning literally "one whose charriot rattles everywhere")—"universal sovereign," "Kosmokrator," is now borne Chiefly as the surname of several Brahmanical families in Bengal, in the corrupted form of Chuckerbutty. Adi pati.—"supreme lord," is the only, purely secular, ancient Hindu title that has not become degraded in significance through ignoble appropriation.

Most of the Mahomedan titles also have fallen into the same disrepute, such as amir (Anglice, "emir" and "admiral")—"nobleman,"—with amra in the plural, and, in its intensitive from, amir-al-amra—"chief of the nobles,"—meaning originally "a commander-in-chief;"[*] and nawab (Anglice, "nabob"), the honorific plural of naib, literally "a deputy" meaning originally "a viceroy," but now a corporal, and a constable of the fourth class, and in its feminine form, naikan, a dancing girl or courtesan (cf. caesaria); khan (Turkish, kha-kan,—"lord," in the feminine khanam—"lady," and in the plural, khan-khanan—"lord of lords;" "The Great Cham" of Mediæval writers, one of whom translated and transliterated the phrase in Latin by "Magnum Canem;" and sultan—"ruler" and shah (from ancient Persian khshatraps; Anglice "satrap," allied to Sanskrit kshatriya—"warrior")—"king," a title which, like sultan and khan, is now borne in India and throughout Anterior Asia by the meanest mendicants. Even Shahinshah, the modern Persian form of the title of Khshayathiya-Khshayathiyanam, meaning "King of Kings," engraved on the tomb of Darius Hystaspes at Nakhsh-i-Rustam between Persepolis and Pasargadæ (Murgab), and Padshah—"lord king," a title dignified by its association with the Sultans of Turkey and the Emperors of Dehli, and which goes back to the patisi of Assyria, and to the Achæmenian dynasty of Persia, have both suffered from similar deterioration; the latter title especially having been uniformly prostituted throughout Islam under the corrupted form of pasha or basha (Anglice "bashaw").

The old Indian title of the queen Malika, the feminine of malik—"lord"—was singularly infelicitous. It is familiar to us in the form of Adramelech, Abimelech, Melchizedek, Moloch or Molech, Melkarth, and Melkartes, and is applied in India to every landlord or landlady, and householder. It has no more significance than the Turkish effendi (from Greek authentes—"autocrat")—"master."

Moreover, most of these Indian titles are either distinctively Hindu, or distinctively Mahomedan; and exception might also be taken to them all as exclusively oriental. What was wanted was a title neither Mahomedan nor Hindu; which while known throughout India as expressive of paramount domination, had never fallen, through too much familiarity, into contempt; and, while applicable to an Eastern Empire, should have had its origin in Western law and polity: and all these conditions, the last of which might well have seemed impossible, were most fortunately fulfilled in Kaisar-i-Hind, with its threefold imperial pedigree from unknown heroes of the prehistoric age of Europe; from the renowned Cæsars of Rome; and from the chivalrous Chosroes of Persia whose overthrow on the fatal field of Nehavend, A. D. 336, brought all Aryan Asia under bondage to the Arabs, Turks, and Mongols, until, after a thousand years of desolating and destructive tyranny, the day of its redemption dawned with the rise of the British power in India.

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[*] Patal, the title of the hereditary headman of Indian villages, is not from pati—"lord," but from pata—"a piece of cloth" (compare "patch"); and describes his office as, inter alia, keeper of the village register. Daftar—the Persian name of the village register, and of any book of records or accounts, is the same as the Greek word diphthera—"parchment."

[†] We get the two words in close association in the well-known line:
"The spider weaves its web in the palace of Caesar (dar kasr-i-Kaisar)."
Also in the name of the throne-room, or darbar hall, at Lucknow, of the old Nabobs of Oudh: "kasr as Kaisar."

[*] Amir al Mumanin—"Commander of the Faithful"—is one of the highest titles of the Caliph (Khalifah—"Successor" to Mahomed) of Islam. But in the East a tailor is a Khalifah; and in India a "sweeper" is a mihtar, originally "prince," and everybody is khudawand—"Godship."

The popular objections in this country were not to the Persian translation of the title, but to the title of "Empress" itself; and partly they were sound, inasmuch as, although based on ignorance, they sprang from the wary jealousy of Englishmen of anything even seeming to savour of a relapse into irresponsible absolutism, with which the imperial title has become identified in continental Europe. But it has also a perfectly blameless English record of its own, having been assumed by Athelstan, who styles himself "Basileus Anglorum ac Imperator;" and by Edgar, who styles himself "Anglorum Basilous, Imperator ac Dominus." They would seem to have used the title as a translation of Bret-walda—"Wielder (of the power) of Britain"—imperator having etymologically the meaning of "preparer" and "organiser," particularly, in a military sense, of victory. Henry VIII. constituted this country, by statute, "an Empire, governed by one King, having the dignity and royal state of the Imperial Crown of the same." Every reader of Spencer's poetry also must have known that he dedicated the "Faerie Queene" "to the Most Mightie and Magnificent Empresse Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith." From the constitutional point of view, the new title was indeed perfectly unobjectionable; and as for any British Government or statesman ever seriously taking to despotic courses, the risk is quite the other way, at least for the present, when daily more and more in this country all individual power, responsibility, and eminence are being

> "Engulfed in Courts, Committees, Institutions,
> Associations and Societies,
> A vain speech-mouthing, speech-reporting guild;"

and the exhibition of a more lively sense of imperial duty among our public men in "organising victories," moral and material, would be widely welcomed both at home and abroad. A faint heart never kept a great empire together.

> "Tenero tractari pectore nescit
> Publica majestas."

There need be less hesitation therefore in acknowledging that in so far as the popular resistance to the title of Empress was fomented for merely party purposes, it was wholly indefensible. Anglo-Indians have never ceased to deplore the parliamentary controversy that was raised in this country against the new title. But while the embittered debates in the House of Commons certainly detracted from the grace of the Proclamation made at Delhi on New Year's Day of 1877, they did no graver mischief. The people of India thoroughly understand the exigencies of our system of party government, and have long ago learned to appreciate opposition speeches at their proper price. And the practical result of it all, in so far as they are concerned, is, that while exempted from many of the plagues of representative government, they are placed in the enjoyment of some of its most substantial blessings. It is, in short, in this illogical way that we have gradually built up for them a stable and equitable imperial administration, than which there can be no stronger bond of loyalty. A government, however absolute, is never safe unless secure also in the good-will of the people; but when, as in British India, it is ever striving to unite justice with power, it is unassailable, whether by internal treasons or external violence, and, in a word, omnipotent.

The graver fears of others for the future are prompted by the very grandeur of the Empire. "In se magna ruunt." This is the inherent limit of all human power and prosperity; and the univeral law of Nature. We have, however, very solid grounds for hoping that its application in the case of the British Empire will be deferred to a far-off, and as yet unconceived, future; while we may be confident, from the righteousness with which the title of Kaisar-i-Hind shall have been sustained by Queen Victoria and her successors, that it will be recognised in all time to come as reflecting back with undiminished lustre the majesty and the splendour it first received from

> "Those antique Caesars sleeping long in dark."

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

10 May, 1887.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Storm Queen, Capt. C. Irwin, sailed yesterday for Port Said, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Taif, Capt. J. Schumacker, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of sugar and four 1st class and 70 deck passengers from Mauritius (June 7).

THE steamer Bedouin, Captain T. H. Jennings, consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co., brought to Bombay on Sunday last, a cargo of 2,320 tons of coal from New Port, having left that port on the 19th ult.

THE steamer Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Capt. J. George, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening last, has brought with her a cargo of 2,820 tons of coals from Cardiff (May 21), for the G. I. P. Railway Co. The ship is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Eddistone 1,313, tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, unde Capt. R. Warden, from Cardiff, having cleared that port on 21st May last. She has brought with her 2,359 tons of co als as per order. The vessel's agents in Bombay are Messrs. MacCullock and Co.

THE Italian steamer Giava, 1,817 tons, Capt. D. Varsengo, sailed last evening for Genoa, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Genoa—Mr. H. Bull, Mr. Arnold Wietleback, Lieut. R. R. Johnson, Mr. S. Pol, and Mr. Ferari Lingi. For Messina—Mr. Prestopino Frederico.

THE steamer Rothesay, 1,381 tons, Capt. J. E, Brathwaite, which arrived in Bombay on the 15th inst., having been obliged to put into this harbour to make good the injuries inflicted upon her by the recent cyclone in the Indian Sea, while *en route* for Calcutta, sailed yesterday (having undergone repairs) with the same bottom salt cargo for her destination.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1759	Pearse..........	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manitoba ..	...	„ ... „	A B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Australia ..	2102	B. Erscon	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	D	C. Eduljee.
„ Simoon	1365	T. Pele...........	E	Ralli Brothers.
„ Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Darien......	1680	A. Hurrell......	E F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kingdom ...	1414	Roberts	K	Ralli Bros..
„ Panama	1135	Humphries	K L	Beyts Craig&Co
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Etna.........	1478	Brearson.........	N	Noonan P.Dewji
„ Cuba.........	1373	Hoseason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Darwin	1680	R. Williams.....	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont.......	..	Bocquet	...	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Kt. Errant..	2286	McGill	...	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Khedive.....	..	Loggins	...	P. & O. Co.
„ Ellora	1471	J. Gellert	Off side.	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Titania	2011	S. Merza		J. Jannie, Esq.
„ Federation..	„	... ...		W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Congo	...	......		McCulloch &Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Hamphries...		Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Athabasca (s)	George......	Cardiff, May 21.
20	Eddistone (s)	Warden	Cardiff, May 21.
	Khedive (s)	Loggin........	London, May 26.
	Taif (s).............	Schumacker	Mauritius, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ...	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Storm Queen (s) ..	Irwin	Port Said.
	Giava (s)...........	Vernengo ..	Genoa.
	Rothesay (s)	Braithwaite.	Calcutta.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Coast and Calcutta.
	Bhandara (s)......	Foster	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Panama, Humphries, for Gibralter.
„ Australia, Nantes, for London, &c.
„ Simoon, Pole, for Palermo, Trapani, &c.
„ Govino, Brotherton, for Antwerp.
„ Nurjehan, Jones, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Congo, for Havre.
„ Africa, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall (s), 200 bales cotton-fly, and 60 cwts coir yarn, F L Batliboi.

E Reed (s), 960 cwts myrabolums, N Lalljt.

Persia (s), 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 3,397 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 89 bales cotton, P Kessowji; 100 bales cotton, T Jeewraj; 42 bals cotton, C Dewjee; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 210 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 9 cases bristles, F L Batliboi; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet, and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 44 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 112 cwts gum, J Anandji; 118 cwts gum, Heerji Veerdore; 16 cases pearl and tortoise shells, J M Remtoola; 37 cases indigo, and 137 cwts cloves The Bombay Co. Ld.

Austria (s), 59 cwts ivory, T Topen; 13 cwts ivory, S Durvest; 1 case Indian curiosities, W Watson and Co; 2 cases woolen handkerchiefs, J Dalsokrai; 1 box silver coins (Rs 10,386), G Madhow.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Federation (s), 1,798 cwts rapeseed and 1,214 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wivenhoe (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co; 2,600 cwts wheat, and 7,000 cwts ground nuts Ralli Bros; 3,500 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,574 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

Govino (s), 7 bales hemp, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Manitoba (s), 8,060 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

St Oswald (s) 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Congo (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 20,900 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 1,982 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

Kt Errant (s), 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,999 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Rochcliff (s), 9,996 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 3,196 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 500 bales cotion, Lyon and Co; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Darien (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,973 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Germania (s), 400 cwts cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Worsley Hall (s), 5,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 213 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Titania (s), 335 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co; 124 cwts castor seed, and 200 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 799 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Baos.

FOR TRIESTE.

Titania (s), 920 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,970 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld; 113 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Titania (s). 970 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, R Hyde Cheltham and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Simoon (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s), 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 18.

Cherry, Col. Mad, 4th Cavy, on leave, from Kamptee.
Davidson, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Cawnpore.

JUNE 19.

Harries, Capt, Bl, 2nd Devon Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Greany, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Satara.

JUNE 20.

Fell, Major, Bl, 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Blow, Capt, Meerut, R A, off leave, from Italy.
Cook, Lt-Col, Bl, B S C, from leave, from England.
Swan, Surgn, Bl, M S, from sick leave, from England.
Farrant, Capt, Mad Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 20.

Gimgette, Surgn, Bl M S, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 21st, 1887.

1. There will be drill at head-quarters on Wednesday the 22nd instant, from 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesdays, until the 15th October 1887. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The Bombay Light Horse will hold a Tournament at the back of the Marine Lines this day, Tuesday, the 21st instant, commencing at 4 p.m., weather permitting. The following events are open to members of the Corps:—Swords (mounted) *vs.* Bayonet, Lance *vs.* Bayonet.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company as follows:—No. 2577 Vol. Benjamin James, and No. 2578 Vol. S. A. Daniel.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·679
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	389
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	19·58
„ „ year	19·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE JESUITS IN CANADA.

THE introduction of the Bill for the incorporation of the Society of Jesus in the Quebec Legislature has called forth some interesting correspondence between Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, and Mr. Mercier, the Quebec Premier. Mr. Mercier, having written to the Archbishop asking him to withdraw his complaints of Mr. Mercier's remarks on the introduction of the Bill, at the same time protesting his great respect, the Archbishop, in reply, expresses his inability to do so, and denies that the question at issue is so entirely a civil one as to debar himself and the other Bishops from having a say in the matter. He does not reproach Mr. Mercier for his devotion to his former professors, the Jesuits, but takes offence at his language towards the episcopacy, and at Mr. Mercier's endeavours to prevent the publication of their correspondence. The letter of Mr. Mercier, in reply, is defiant in tone. He says:—"most Eminent Seigneur,—It is evident that it is useless for me to attempt to explain myself to your Eminence. I must have been wrong for having dared to defend the cause of the holy *religieux* in a Catholic Legislature. In France the Legislature expelled the Jesuits and refused them the rights of citizens. In the province of Quebec the Legislature protects them and grants them civil rights. In France the legislators are censured—and rightly, too—by the religious authorities because of this iniquitous persecution. In the province of Quebec the legislators are threatened with the displeasure of a prince of the Church because they believed it their duty to defend the holy *religieux*." The old Gallican spirit of the French Catholic Church in Canada is not dead yet; and the raids which the Jesuits attempted some years ago on the property of the St. Sulpiciens in Montreal are still remembered. The fight over the incorporation of the Jesuits now going on will no doubt be a stout one; but if the Legislature has taken up the cause of the followers of Loyola the Church will have to submit, and the first step in establishing the ascendency of the Jesuits in Canada will have been taken.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Ninety-third half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on the 2nd June, at the offices, Leadenhall Street, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed deep regret at the loss which the company had sustained by the wreck of the Tasmania, one of their newest and finest vessels. For that loss no one in that room could be held responsible. It was one of those misfortunes which they must bear in the best way they could, in the hope—the confident hope, he might say—that it was one not likely to occur again for many years. He found, on looking back at the record of the company's insurance fund for the last ten years previous to the accident to the Tasmania, that the total losses suffered by the company would have been covered by a contribution of one-half per cent. on the insurable value (the book value) of their fleet. He thought that all who were acquainted with such matters would admit that that was a record of which the company had every reason to feel proud. If during the next ten years their record should be no less favourable they would have great reason to congratulate themselves on being their own insurers, and on a high record of safe navigation—as high as any in the world. There was one circumstance which he felt they ought to be gratified at in connexion with this unhappy matter—that although the captain, an officer and several of the crew perised, not a single passenger's life was lost. It was a highly satisfactory fact to reflect upon that during the long time the company had been in existence they had never yet lost a passenger's life. In connexion with the question of the insurance of their ships, he would point out that during the ten years to which he had referred they had had no fewer than 45 vessels navigating all parts of the globe at an average rate of 2,000,000 miles annually. The disaster to the Tasmania would be inquired into by the properly constituted authority, and therefore it was no part of his business to try and anticipate in the slightest degree the judgment which might be passed as to the cause of the occurence; but in these case one generally found that one's friends were ready to assume the most unfavourable judgment against the company and their servants long before an inqury had been held. For his own part, he made very great allowance for the natural feelings of annoyance of those who had been subjected to great peril like the passengers on the Tasmania, but he thought he would not be doing his duty towards the company if he were not to endeavour to set aside some of the statements which had been made about the officers and the ship which he could not but stigmatize as misrepresentations affecting the character of the company's service, referring in detail to the allegations in question, he stated that Captain Perrins, who had been in command of the vessel, so far from being old and decrepit, was at the time of the disaster 52 or 53 years of age. Certainly during the whole of the second officer's watch captain Perrin was himself in charge of the duty of navigating the vessel through the Straits of Bonifacio. At about half-past 3a. m. he went to his cabin, and having made out his course to be steered after leaving the Straits, he went on the bridge again to the second officer, gave him the course, in which that officer concurred, and said," Now that we are free of all danger I shall go below." In half-an-hour afterwards the vessel struck on the rock. There had been no want of energy on the part of the captain in looking after the ship under his command and during the 20 years in which Captain Perrins had held command of vessels belonging to the company, the directors had had not one single fault to find with him as an officor and a sailer. On board the Tasmania, moreover, there were at the time of the disaster six officers, three or four of whom were actually provided with captain's certificates. With regard to another allegation, it was perfectly true that eight of the native crew, of the engineer's department, did behave badly in this respect—that they took possession of a raft on which they tried to reach the shore, with so little success, however, that seven of them perished in the attempt. But he was not certain that if they had been European firemen it would have necessarily followed that their conduct would have been so very much better; because he had observed tht other day that in the collision between the Celtic and the Britannic, in the Atlantic, the European firemen of the Britannic, against the orders of commander and the officers, were the first to seize on a boat, and to make off from the ship, which was supposed to be in extreme danger. It was not likely that he would for a moment question the superior courage of Europeans; but they had cases on record where European seamen had, on account of danger refused to man a boat which duty was then in obedience to oders, performed by lascars. It was an utterly erroneous state ment that the company employed natives for te sake of economy. As a matter of fact the crews of the company's ship were composed, taking all hands into account, of about two-thirds of natives and one-third of Europeans; and the Tasmania had on board a crew altogether of 55 Europekns and of 99 Asiatics. When their ships first began to use the Suez Canal they were manned exclusively by Europeans, and they had been obliged to employ natives solely on account of the continued misconduct of European seamen and firemen from which circumstance they had found the quality of the company's service deteriorating. For that reason alone they had found it necessary to employ Indian seamen, in latitudes in which, it had appeared to the directors, Indian seamen would, after all, do more valuable than Europeans. As to the statement about the delicacy and weakness of the Indians and their inability to live in cold climates not a single lascar, not a single Indian seamen, on the Tasmania was lost except by drowning; and although during the last ten years they had had on the average 600 or 700 Indian seamen constantly in the London docks during the bitter winters which we had latterly experienced, there had scarcely ever been an instance of one of them dying through the effects of cold. The loss of the Tasmania was not the only misfortune that had happened to the company in the past half-year. They were also under a considerable liability on account of a collison beteen the Nepaul and the Chinese vessel in the Shanghai river; but they were about to dispute that liability in a High Court of Appeal, and, he trusted, not without a fair prospect of success. It was satisfactory to know that, at all times, the company had been enabled to fulfil their public engagements, no matter what accidents might have happened; and it was an absolute fact that not for a single moment had the company's mail service been interfered with, or the mails late by an hour, through the mishaps to which he had referred. He was also glad to say that owing to the prudent policy which had been pursued by the directors for some years past in attending to these matters of reserves—a policy which had sometimes been a subject of criticism at their general meetings—the fluctuation in the value of their shares had been of the smallest moment, notwithstanding the heavy losses which had been sustained in the way he had mentioned. The cost to the company by the loss of the Tasmania alone would be £100,000. They were shortly about to obtain delivery of the four large vessels which wera at present being built for the company—he alluded to the Victoria, the Britannia, the Oceania, and the Arcadia. The advent of those four vessels—and they would probaby be followed even by others—marked a new feature in the company's history and one which he need scarcely say the proprietors would watch with the greatest possible interest. Of one thing he was perfectly sure—namely, that the builders of the four vessels mentioned—Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and Messrs. Harland and Woolf, of Belfast—would turn out ships that would be equally creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the company. One of the facts showing how great the undertaking was which they were carrying out for the public in connexion with their mail and contracts commercial service was that the cost of the four ships just named would be between £700,000 and £800,000. At the last meeting the proprieters were informed that the new contract for the India and China mail services had been arranged with her Majesty's Government. Since that time the contract had been sealed, signed, and delivered for a period of ten years, and it now only waited the usual ordeal of being passed through the House of Commons. He was also in a position to state tha since the directors report had actually been issued, the contract for the Australian mail service had been definitely settled with her Majesty's Govern-ment and the colonies. The amount the company would receive for the Australian contract would be £85,000 per annum, as at present, but the service they would have to perform would be of a higher and an improved character. He was not sure that the period of the Australian contract nad been altogether definitely settled; but he was justified, he thought, in stating that it would probably be for seven years. Perhaps he ought also to mention, as a matter of general information, that while the company's service had always been and would be in future, a fortnightly service, the Australian colonies as the importance of their commercial position would entitle them to, would have a weekly service, and the alternate position of the work would be undertaken by the Orient Company on, he believed, similar terms. With the Orient Company—as with all their competitors, he might say, in the Australian trade—they worked in a spirit of tolerably amicable rivalry; and he only hoped that the result of the new undertaking in connection with the Australian colonies would be equally successful for both companies. The supplemental charter, which the proprietors would be asked to approve that day had been obtained in order to correct an omission in the previous charter with regard to the company's borrowing powers. There was no extension of those powers, but certain facilities would be obtained as to using them, should it be necessary to do so, and he believed that those facilites would prove advantageous to the company. With regard to the financial results of the half-year's working, he could not enter into details until the figures were before them next December; but he might mention that there had been a slight increase in their passenger traffic and a tolerable diminution in the expenditure. He regretted however, to state at the same time they had had a decrease in their freight receipts, which had more than counterbalanced the advantage they had gained in the other directions. That was very unsatisfactory state of affairs. From 1883 to 1885 the company had had a steady advance in theirf freight revenue, owing not to the fact that reights were improved, but to the facts that they had enlarged the scope of their operations and that there was plenty of cargo obtainable at the moderate rates then prevailing. He regretted to say that 1886 and 1887 had seen a continuous diminution in the freight traffic, owing both to the fact that freights themselves had been lower and that in some quarters, at all events, there had not been the same amount of cargo obtainable. During the last six months, despatching their vessels from London every week, their cargo returns had fallen short by about £15,000 or £20,000, owing to the fact that there were more ships going than there was cargo to be carried. There had been in others parts of their trade considerable fluctuations. In some quarters there had been momentary signs of improvement. When he addressed them last December there was something lik a "spurt" in the homeward Australian trade, which he regretted to say died away in the course of the month in a lamentable "fizzle." The general verdict which must be given with respect to the shipping trade in connexion with the far East during the past six months—or rather, he should say, in the past 18 months or two years—was that it was lamentably overdone. He heartily wished that it had been in his power to make a more encouraging statement of facts on this subject, but, as he had often pointed out, the rapid growth of British tonnage had far exceeded the development of trade; and the shoe pinched in a remarkable way on those lines in which the company were interested—on what were called "the regular lines," as to which every new outsider who came in took away from those who already had not enough for themselves. He was sorry to say that this mischief was by no means confined to competition among British ships. At the present moment, and for many months, they had been seriously feeling, on the regular lines, the effect of the recent development of foreign competition in our trade. The new lines which had been started by various French, German, and Italian companies to all parts of the East had necessarily affected the company prejudicially. He hoped next December, when the figures and details would be before him, to be able to speak in different terms altogether; but there was no doubt that in the shipping business there was at the present moment a perpetual struggle going on, and it was assuredly a case of the "survival of the fittest." There was no rest from continual toil and continual opposition, and even to the most successful the success was only very moderate. That was the record, probably, of most trades in the country at the present time, but certainly it was the record of the shipping trade. The directors were fully alive to the difficulty of the task before them, but he trusted that in the future, as in the past, by carefully watching over the proprietors' interests, and by a proper degree of enterprise, combined with a proper amount of prudence, they might be able to contrive for them a successful result.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Corner (a shareholder), a dividend was next declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The chairman then moved, and Mr. J. R. Engledue seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That the proprieters consent to the acceptance by the company of the supplemental charter, dated the 19th day of January, 1887, enabling the company or its directors to create and issue debentures or debenture stock, or partly the other, but so that the aggregate amount of the principal sums secured by such debentures and of the capital amount of such debenture stock shall not at any one time exceed £300,000; and also further consent that the directors for the time being of the company may issue such debentures or debenture stock from time to time as they shall think fit in accordance with the powers and authorities of the said supplemental charter."

On the motion of Sir Thomas Dakin, a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and officers, was passed, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE LIGHTING OF THE RED SEA.

THE following letter, bearing the signature of Mr Thomas Moses, and dated from Port Said is published in the *Times*:—

During a recent passage through the Red Sea, and while staying at both Aden and Port Said, I was particularly requested to do my best to bring under the notice of the British public the necessity of taking some immediate steps to secure the safe navigation of this great high road to the East. When it is remembered that even as far back as 1876 upwards of two million tons net register of vessels passed through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and that since then the increase has been something enormous enough has been said to show that it is by no means to national credit that the navigation of the Red Sea should be as dangerous now as it was then. When we are told, on the authority of Imray's chart which is the best we have, that commanders of ships have to exercise caution "because the Gulf of Suez is but imperfectly surveyed," that the currents are irregular," that owing to the prevalence of mirage "the eye cannot be relieved upon in taking distances" and when, for the same reason, the deceptive character of the horizon by no means insures the accuracy of solar observations, perhaps enough is advanced to show that there are dangers to be encountered which can only be guarded against by an efficient system of lighting. As things are at present there are not half a dozen lights visible in the "fairway" for Aden to Suez. Infinitely more wrecks of vessels can be noticed along the shores than lights, and, however strange it may appear, at one of the most dangerous spots no less than three wrecks of large steamers are visible within a distance of a few miles one another, on the shores of the Island of Jebel Teir. The sailing directions given in the books publised on the subject are at best not reliable for any length of time, as the formation of the whole of the reefs which abound round the coast is coral, and those who know anything of what a coral bound coast is are well aware that no reliance can be placed on soundings for a twelvemonth. To advise a master of a ship to-day that he is safe in running boldly down a coral coast is not unlikely to encompass his destruction, comparatively speaking, a few months hence.

It is not for me to trouble you with any details as to how the dangers of the track may be minimized, but, roughly speaking, if additional lights were placed at Mocha, Pile Island, and Shadwan Island, the course would be very fairly marked throughout the passage. There is no occasion to make them expensive erections. The open lattice light on the Dædalus rock is a very fair sample of what would be serviceable enough. It is true that the Mocha light would be all the better for being supplied with a double section, so that the red light would throw a ray over the swarm of dangers existing on the foul ground near Mocha, and which the mariner would be instructed to keep shut out, but otherwise the very simplest and most inexpensive appliances would meet general requirements. The expense would be willingly defrayed by owners, and the only matter to arrange would be as to the hands into which the management should be committed. This occurs to me to be more an international matter than anything else, and I have no desire to take up time and space in discussing it, but I apprehend that were the subject taken up by the underwriters, who must be largely interested in the navigation of the Red Sea, something of a practical nature would result. Personally I have no interest in the question beyond what other travellers have who are outside commerce altogether, and the main reason why I have addressed you on the subject is the fulfilment of a promise that I would endeavour to draw public attention to its serious nature.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF KERKI.

THE following is Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, announcing the occupation of Kerki by Russians:—"A despatch from Merv of to-day's date announces that the Afghans inhabiting the country which borders on the Begship of Kerki slaughtered on the 20th of May fourteen Bokharan officials of superior rank, for the reason, it is supposed, that they did not use their influence with the population to induce them to join in the common effort against the movement of the Russians to Kerki. On the same day—namely, the 20th of May—a Russian detachment under the command of Colonel Schorokoff, consisting of a battalion of riflemen, a sotnia of Cossacks, and a battery of artillery, entered Kerki, where the troops were received with the greatest friendliness by the inhabitants, with the beg of Kerki and the Russian Diplomatic Agent in Bokhara, M. Tcharykoff, at their head. Kerki is situated on the Amoo Daria, and is some thirty miles north-west of Khoja Saleh.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without* leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

ANOTHER OF MR. LANGWORTHY'S VICTIMS.

THE home papers report an application made at Westminster Police Court by another of Mr. Langworthy's victims—one of a band of workmen engaged by Mrs. Langworthy, sen., to go out to the Argentine Republic to work on her son's estate, and then sent adrift. We have the names of all the men, and have personally taken the statement of two of them. The wife of another, who is now stranded penniless in the Argentine Republic unable to return, if, indeed, he has not succumbed to starvation, is in one of the London workhouses. We shall give shortly some more details of this matter. The application at the police court is reported as follows:—

At Westminster Police Court on May 25, a respectable-looking man asked Mr. Bennett for some little assistance from the poor-box, as he had been for a long time out of regular employment, and was now without means. In the course of the inquiry as to his antecedents the applicant said he had lost the savings of years through going abroad to work for Mr. Edward Martin Langworthy.

Mr. Bennett asked how it came about.

Applicant said he was engaged in England in 1884, being at that time a general builder's foreman, earning three guineas a week, to go to South America, where Mr. Langworthy was conducting extensive building operations. Mrs. Langworthy, the mother of Mr. E. M. Langworthy, engaged him, and he was to have £30 a month and board and lodging. His agreement was to be ratified at Buenos Ayres before the British Minister, but it never was, and after he went up the country and spent his money Mr. Langworthy intimated that there was no employment for him, for he could get an Italian who understood the language to do the work at about one-third of the wages.

Mr. Bennett: Who sent you out?

Applicant: Mrs. Langworthy, the mother. They never paid my expenses back, and the Vice-Consul, in my hearing, said it was a most illegal and disgraceful thing.

Mr. Bennett: Have you ever tried to see Mrs. Langworthy, the mother, since?

Applicant: I have written to her, appealing to her charity, this week, and I expect to hear from her. I came home about eight months ago. I had a very hard time of it. After working for some time for the Central Argentine Railway Company, I paid £15 for a passage from Monte Video to Calcutta. I worked there and got a testimonial, but was obliged to leave, mainly through fever. I worked my passage home, having lost everything.

Mr. Bennett: What have you been doing since?

Applicant: I have had two small jobs. One to put books in order for a firm of builders. I was also appointed one of the enumerators at Somerset House during the Local Government Board inquiry as to the state of trade.

Mr. Bennett looked over a number of papers which applicant handed him, and said that his characters extended over several years, and he was very well spoken of.

Applicant said he had lived badly for some months, but he only asked for assistance to reach Margate, where he had a prospect of employment.

Mr. Bennett gave him a little assistance from the poor-box, and told him to write and say how he got on.

Applicant said he would do so and he should regard the money he had received only as a loan.

Mr. Labouchere writes as follows regarding the "strange true story" of the Langworthy marriage, which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has published:—

I doubt whether Mrs. Langworthy will gain much by going to Buenos Ayres in order to induce the Argentine Courts to enforce the British decree of alimony against her husband. If it can be shown that his transfer of his property in England was a colourable one, and only intended to defeat justice, she will get her money in England; if not, her best mode of procedure would be to bring an action for alimony in the Argentine Courts. Mr. Langworthy has his domicile in the Republic, and he has property there; the Courts, therefore, might grant the decree. The lady has been most unquestionably hardly used, and Mr. Langworthy is most unquestionably a scoundrel. I have, however, heard it frequently said that it was a case of diamond cut diamond, and that Mrs. Langworthy has only herself to thank for what occurred, since she of her own accord sailed to parts unknown with Mr. Langworthy on his yacht. But this foolish act did not justify Mr. Langworthy in inveigling her into a marriage that he knew was not a legal one, and still less in casting her adrift afterwards with her child. Judged by the base tenets of men of the world, the man is a scamp of almost incredible meanness, and I sincerely trust that he will be made to suffer in the only way which would affect him—his purse. As for public odium, he evidently cares nothing for it.

CANON MACCOLL ON THE IRISH PARTY.

CANON MACCOLL, in a letter to the *Daily News*, administers a reproof to Mr. O'Brien and some of the prominent members of the Irish party in Parliament:—

It is probable that, but for the conduct of Mr. Biggar and Mr. O'Brien in the House of Commons during Lord Spencer's Irish Administration, and some reckless utterances of Irish Nationalists in America, Ireland might now be in the enjoyment of Home Rule. Yet with this fact before them the leaders of the Irish party have allowed Mr. O'Brien to go on his crusade of mischief in Canada, and tacitly acquiesce in Dr. Tanner's impertinent buffooneries. I do not trouble myself about the merits of Mr. O'Brien's quarrel with Lord Lansdowne further than to say that he has not convinced me that he is altogether in the right and Lord Lansdowne altogether in the wrong. But I will assume, for the sake of argument, that he has made out his case against Lord Lansdowne, and I still maintain that his trip to Canada is one of criminal folly. His professed object is to drive Lord Lansdowne out of Canada. Mr. O'Brien is not such an idiot as to believe anything so absurd; and I find myself therefore forced to the conclusion that his sole object is to vent his vindictive spleen against Lord Lansdowne by making him odious in the eyes of a portion of the people of Canada. And to gratify this petty spite Mr. O'Brien deliberately runs the risk of postponing the cause of Home Rule for years. He knew that his presence and speeches would rouse an excitement which was tolerably certain to end in bloodshed—perhaps in an attempt on the life of Lord Lansdowne as well as on his own. For any catastrophe of the kind the person primarily responsible will be Mr. W. O'Brien, and the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party will share the responsibility, unless they immediately recall or immediately disown him. He has just come into Parliament under a pledge of unconditional submission to Mr. Parnell, and he is the responsible editor of the official organ of the party. His continued presence on the other side of the Atlantic is more fraught with danger to the cause of Ireland than all the combined forces which are arrayed against Home Rule. And what can the Irish leaders be about in not putting a stop to the tomfoolery of Dr. Tanner? Can they not see that the antics of a harlequin are apt to render their opposition to the Coercion Bill ridiculous in the eyes of the British public? I have in my small way incurred some unpopularity in the cause of Home Rule, and Irishmen to whom my name is known will not suspect my motives in writing this letter. If they really desire to win a British triumph for their cause, they had better lose no time in recalling Mr. O'Brien and putting the muzzle on Dr. Tanner.

REMARKABLE ROCK-BLASTING OPERATIONS IN NORTH WALES.

THE greatest piece of rock-blasting ever yet undertaken in England was accomplished on May 21 at the Llanberis Quarries, and a large gathering of spectators upon the heights of Snowdon, facing the quarries, witnessed the shattering of the masses of rock on the other side of the lake. Between two workings of the quarry ran a mass of rock which endangered the lives of men if further excavations were made, and for two years operations have been in progress with the object of bringing down the barrier. Four hundred thousand tons of worthless rock had to be removed, and for this purpose a tunnel 118 feet long was driven into the base of the rock. This branched out into six deep chambers, each terminating in a shaft. Explosive gelatine was built into these shafts, and a fuse arranged so that all could be exploded at the same instant. Thirty-six hundred weight of gelatine, equal to two tons of gunpowder, was used. Notice was issued in the district, warning persons that doors and windows should be left open, and that all residents of houses within a specified area should leave their homes during the time the explosion was expected. Consequent on this, a large area was deserted, even cattle being removed from the fields, while all fragile articles—such as pictures, china, &c.—were packed away. Shops were closed in Llanberis, and the highways barred by police. The result, however, proved that these precautions were not necessary. The explosion was, to the fullest degree, successful, but no great dispersion of stones and debris was made. Soon after one o'clock the fuse was fired, and twenty minutes later the outburst of stones and earth showed that the gelatine had exploded. The extent of dispersal was little more than the width of Llanberis Lake, and the sound of the blast not much greater than that of the ordinary everyday shots which quarrymen fire. All the force of the gelatine took effect in the interior of the rock, which was shattered and brought down in a mass into the quarry workings and lake below.

THE EVICTIONS AT BODYKE.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL" CORRESPONDENT.)

BODYKE, JUNE 2.

NOBODY at Tomgraney, for that is where we are mostly staying with Fathers Murphy and Hannon, had thoughts or time for breakfast this morning, for at an early hour a mounted messenger came galloping up with news that the police had been scouting upon the hills all night, and that the redcoats were already on the march with the sheriff from Fortune, so as soon as horses could be harnessed to the outside car we started for Bodyke, beyond which stands the cabin at which the approaching forces were plainly aiming. From the hill-top the sight was an extraordinary one. Black lines of people on foot and on horses were travelling as far as one could distinguish them. A mile off along the road a compact black mass, which we know to be the stalwart ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was moving steadily forward, and in front of them a taller body of the Welsh Fusiliers, most of the latter being thrown out as skirmishers. The scarlet jackets of these skirmishers were dotted across the country for several hundred yards on each side of the road. Fine work they had getting across the dykes and over the green banks. The men kept touch by shouting to each other the password for the day, which appeared to be the syllable "ro" and ludicrous it was to see all this display of the tactic and precautions of glorious war in so glorious a task as marching upon a perfectly peaceful people for the martial purpose of pulling about their ears the poor cabins they had built for themselves.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

The chapel bell had not ceased its mournful, monotonous ding, ding, ding since early morning, and when the bugle called in the skirmishers, and the police and soldiers debouched upon the road, showing the fourteen emergency men slouching along in the middle, their crowbars stowed away in a cart behind them, one unanimous yell of hatred and fury arose from the crowds, and must have been audible a mile away. The crowd fell back before the police until the road was cleared. Then the Fusiliers were divided into two companies, and placed on either side of the cabin, and the constabulary formed up shoulder to shoulder in a ring, completely encircled it. The place was barricaded, so that the door was left undisturbed, and the sheriff (a man known familiarly to the crowd for some reason or other as "Croker of Ballynagarde"), dressed in a sporting suit of tweed, with shooting helmet and leggings, stopped. A moment's colloquy took place between him and Captain Miller, and an instant later half a-dozen crowbars simultaneously went into the mud plaster wall.

MR. DAVITT'S MEMENTO.

Almost simultaneously a storm of execration broke from the crowd, and made every other sound inaudible. So long as the process of eviction lasted curses at the sheriff, at the agent, the most ingenious and bloodthirsty insults to the crowbar men, cheers for the Plan of Campaign, cheers for the members, cheers for Davitt, cheers for the priests, and cheers led by them filled the air, and anybody who never heard an Irish yell may be interested to know that it is absolutely identical in key and cadence with an Indian war whoop. Meanwhile the emergency men worked with a will, and the stones and great fragments of plaster rattled down from the wall. In five minutes a gap was opened big enough to admit a man, and in went the bailiffs and out came John Liddy, the tenant, the din redoubling at his appearance. The eviction began by handling out a few bits of small furniture, a can of milk, and a bundle of flowers. These last were characteristically seized and kept by Davitt as a touching memento of the occasion. Then a cry was raised for sledge hammers, and two big ones were handed into the gap. The sounds which immediately ensued indicated that the centre of interest had been transferred to the inside of the cottage, and so I climbed through the hole, dodging the pieces of broken furniture which came flying out. Inside the air was stifling with dust and heat, for the windows and doors had been blocked since early morning, and out of the semi-darkness "Croker of Ballynagarde" advanced to meet me. "I don't wish to be discourteous," he said, "but you have no business there, and I shall be obliged if you will get out of this at ounce." I had previously sought and obtained the permission of Croker's superior, the resident magistrate, and the officer in command, so he promptly subsided.

A SORROWFUL GROUP AT THE RUINS.

The sight was a ghastly one. The bedstead, an interesting old cupboard (seven or eight feet high) and other things were being smashed up by blows from the sledges which were whirling about over one's head, and considerable pieces of them were passed out of a window two feet square. Little enough there was, however, to fling out, and soon the crowbar men had roughly piled up a wall of stones into the gap they had made. John Liddy handed to the sheriff a bill rapidly written for him by Father Hannon the crowbars were piled into the cart, the police closed slowly round the emergency men, and slowly escorted them away. The command, "By fours march," sent the redcoats along the road, the visitors closed in behind them, and the screaming crowd followed. Not all, however. One man and one little group remained. The man was John Liddy, who stood gazing blankly at the piled-up heap of his demolished furniture, and the group consisted of his wife, with streaming eyes grasping a pretty, fair haired baby child of about four, a red cur dog licking the child's hands, and Michael Davitt, with tears in his eyes comforting them and dividing his flowers with them. The crowd had gone, the yells and cheers were already far off, the curiosity and excitement passed into the next attack, only the weeping wife and dazed husband, the baby, and the dog were left.

STILL MORE DRAMATIC AND EXCITING.

This was the first eviction. The whole force of soldiers, police, and bailiffs only accomplished two as their day's work, and the second was far more dramatic and far more exciting. It was at the house of the widow Macnamara, and the process of surrounding it was precisely similar. In view of the elaborate and solid blockade of doors and windows a short council of war was held, and then this house, too, was attacked, the crowd having greatly increased in volume and in excitement. A hole was soon made, about three feet by two, and at the height of a man's waist from the ground. The sheriff stood hard by, and the leader of the crowbar men encouraged with such cries as 'Heave away, my men, pitch the stones in on them, heave them in," and then, when the last big block fell inwards, amid a blinding cloud of dust, he shouted, "Get in, my men, get in." But saying and doing were different things. The hole was filled by the faces of the family—three sturdy young fellows, two fine-looking young women, and the pleasant old face of the eighty-year old widow, surrounded with its white frilled cap, in the background. There they all stood shoulder to shoulder, and it was evident from the set teeth and flashing eyes that they had not the slightest idea of giving way.

THE SHERIFF'S MEN HANG BACK.

"Get in, my men; get in, will you?" yelled the leader. Not they. The fourteen cowardly gaol birds stood skulking, and not a man stirred. "Croker of Ballynagarde" swore under his breath, and called upon the district inspector to order his constables to clear the way. There was a second pause; then the constables grasped their rifles and sprang forward. Instantly all was Babel. At the corner Father Hannon, a splendid young athlete and as fine a man as one ever set eyes on, Michael Davitt, and several Englishmen present, carried away by their feelings, interposed between the tenants and the police, and yelling at the tops of their voices to make themselves heard above the clamour, told the officer he must not do so, that the first persons to enter must, by law, be the bailiffs and not the police. But it was too late. Mr Jennings, in charge of the constabulary, called to his men to get in—and the Royal Irish are not men who hesitate—three of them leaped at the gap, the men and women inside fought like tigers to push them back, and for a moment all was a confused scuffle; the excitement was at its intensest, and I expected every instant to see the flash of firearms from the inside. Then the constables were in, and the crowbar men entered in their wake.

OUR CORRESPONDENT'S BLOOD IS UP.

A formal protest was then made against the illegal entrance, and the commanding officer and the divisional magistrate retired to consult. They were understood to admit the illegality, but this must of course be decided elsewhere. "Croker of Ballynagarde" came forward, exclaiming, "My people were beaten with sticks." A statement which Father Glynn, a jolly young priest, met with the retort "You're a liar," and appealed to all present to confirm him, which they did. Then the women inside got hold of crowbars and flung them out. More emergency men approached and Davitt raised roars of laughter by the happy remark, "Stand aside, and Liberal Unionists go in." I entered the house now and found a struggle beginning between the tenants and the sheriff. "I want you to move out," said the latter, persuadingly. "We wont move," shouted the former. "Let them put you out dont stir," yelled half-a-dozen voices through the opening, and Davitt's voices was audible above them, all exhorting the old lady in Irish, so as not to be understood, to lie down on the bed and force them to carry her out. The men seized her; the sons sprang forward to protect their old mother, and once more all was dust, curses, and scuffle. The old lady conquered, and retired breathless, but unevicted, into the corner, where the brave bailiffs turned to the two daughters. And there is perhaps no reasons why I should not add that at this point of the proceeding I had the pleasure of exchanging a few blows with one of the crowbar men whom I saw strike Kate Macnamara with his fist on the breast, and who attempted to strike me when I stepped between them, and that it was here that Colonel Turner showed the only signs of strong feeling during the day by sharply informing me that "If you ob-

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struct my men, Sir, I'll have you put out of this house directly." I apologized and explained.

PLUCKY KATE MACNAMARA.

At last the end came. Mrs. Harry Lawson and Mrs. Joseph Pease were led up to the gap to look in, and then the tenants were hustled to the opening. Croker put his broad shoulders behind them, the crowbar men piled themselves against him, and out they all went with a rush. There was a dramatic incident—no sooner was plucky Kate Macnamara in the open air then she sprang upon the ruins of her home, and beckoning for silence with her hand, shouted slowly at the top of her voice," Three cheers for the Plan of Campaign." I have never heard such cheers in my life. Before the helmets of the constabulary had disappeared over the hill the Macnamaras had re-entered their home, and the smoke was seen curling up from the chimney. So much have the friends of law and order accomplished, at what cost we shall soon hear in the House of Commons.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEAR BODYKE, Friday morning.—The evictions are progressing with extreme rigour, and the emergency men are breaking into the houses and smashing the furniture with unrestrained ferocity. They are already exasperated by the burning of red pepper and the throwing of boiling water over the agents. In the face of all this, and that I am the only representative of the press present, the hour being unusually early, Colonel Turner has expressly forbidden me to enter the house, although I have gvien him my word of honour that I will in no way interfere with the bailiffs or his forces.

Later.—The police are already struggling with the people, Colonel Turner has read this telegram.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY FREESE, late of the Madras Infantry, who recently died at Southsea, aged 65, entered the Army in 1837. He served with the expeditionary force in China in 1840-42, and was present at the storming of the forts and entrenchments at Chuenpee, the capture of the Bogue Forts, and the operations against Canton, for which he received a medal. He also received a medal with clasp for Central India. He served on the staff of the Saugor Field Division under General Whitlock during the mutiny in the campaign in Bundelcund in 1858-59. His commissions bore date ensign, 1837; lieutenant, 1840; captain, 1845; Major, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1862; colonel, 1867; major-general, 1877; and lieutenant-general, 1881.

THE deah has occurred of Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, K.C.B., of Avoncliffe, Stratford-on-Avon, in the 86th year of his age. He had held several high offices in India. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Governor-General, and from 1852 to 1860 was Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He was thanked by Parliament for his services during the Indian Mutiny. Sir Robert Hamilton was a justice of the peace for Warwickshire, and twice unsuccessfully contested South Warwickshire in the Liberal interest. For many years he was chairman of the Stratford bench of county magistrates, and was deputy lieutenant of Warwickshire. He is succeeded by hir eldest son, Major Frederick Harding Hamilton, of Baraset, Stratford-on-Avon.

CAPTAIN SEYMOUR H. P. DACRES.

CAPTAIN SEYMOUR H. P. DACRES, R.N., second surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, G.C.B., died on May 28 at Yokohama while in command of her Majesty's ship Constance. He was born in 1847 at Batheaston near Bath, and entered the service in 1861 as naval cadet on board her Majesty's ship Britannia. He became acting sub-lieutenant september 19, 1867, lieutenant April 20, 1868, commander September 11, 1872, and captain March 9, 1881. As midshipman and acting sub-lieutenant he served in her Majesty's ships Marlborough, Edgar, Revenge, Black Prince, and Topaze. As lieutenant he served in her Majesty's ship Inconstant from August, 1869, to July, 1870, when he was appointed as flag-lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, commanding the Channel Squadron, and remained in the same capacity when Sir Hastings was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station with his flag in the Lord Warden. In 1872 he was promoted to commander by the Admiral. Which step was confirmed by the Admiralty After serving a short time as commander in the Lord Warden he wase appointed to the Aurora, in which he remained until April 1874. In September, 1874, he was appointed to the Newcastle, Captain Douglas, and served in that ship until June 1877. In June 1878, he was appointed to the command of her Majesty's ship Wild Swan on the East India station, where he gained some credit for his exertions in the suppression of the slave trade. While in that ship he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was appointed captain of her Majesty's ship Constance in 1885 on that ship being recommissioned on the China station where he was recently employed as senior officer at Port Hamilton, and as such superintended the giving up of that place. In 1867 he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life. Captain Dacres married in 1883. His death which was sudden was caused by acute meningitis. Two of his brothers have already lost their lives in her Majesty's services—one Commander Leonard Dacres, of the Royal Navy, died of yellow fever in 1867; and another, Lieutenant Richard E. L. Dacres, of the Royal Artillery, died on active service in the Afghan War at the age of 20.

THE OPERA COMIQUE DISASTER.

THE search for bodies among the ruins of the Opera Comique Theatre in Paris terminated on Wednesday, June 1. Unless the authorities publish a list of the missing, the number of deaths will remain unknown. It is generally admitted, however, that the number of victims is not less than 150, which with the injured brings up the total number of casualties to not less than 200.

M. Carvalho summoned on May 27, all the people employed at the Opera Comique to meet him at the Theatre des Varietes in order to ascertain the number that had perished in the fire. Great joy was manifested by many people, who, meeting others they believed to have been killed or injured, cried and kissed each other. Inside the building, which was only half lighted up, the actors, actresses, ballet-dancers, and other people belonging to the Opera Comique, took their places, some in the stalls, some in the dress circle, and some in the first tier of boxes. Everybody was there when M. Carvalho arrived, accompanied by his son. He explained in a few words, and with deep emotion in his voice, the object of the meeting, which was to make a roll-call, so as to discover who was missing. He also informed the humbler members of his former employés, that they would not be left in distress, and that the Theatre Francais and the Grand Opera would come to their aid, as well as public charity. The roll-call was then made. Four ballet-girls, two chorus-singers, and eight dressers were missing. M. Taskin, the actor whose reassuring words to the audience doubtless saved many lives, is, it is stated, to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The funeral service for a number of the victims of the fire was celebrated on Monday, May 30, at Notre Dame. At ten o'clock the square in front of the cathedral was kept free of spectators; but all round, on the quays, and in the streets adjoining a vast crowd had assembled. Shortly afterwards deputations from the various theatres of Paris, and numerous persons invited to take part in the ceremony, drove up, bringing with them wreaths and bouquets. Hearses with the coffins followed. The music was very impressive; the chorus of the Opera and the orchestra of the Opera Comique taking part in it. At the close a letter was read from the Archbishop of Paris, in which he expressed his gratification that the Administration had asked for a solemn religious service for the victims of the fire. It was, he said, a recognition of the feeling of the Parisian population, which had always remained faithful to its reverence for the dead. The Archbishop, at the close of his letter, announced a contribution of 1,000fr. for the families of the victims. The bodies, after the religious service, were conveyed to Pere Lachaise, where a grave had been dug for each. They were buried in the presence of a great crowd, to which addresses were delivered by M. Goblet and M. Berthelot, late Minister of Public Instruction. Some remarkable experiments have been made by Dr. Brouardel, with the object of discovering the actual cause of death in the case of several of the victims. These experiments, which consisted in the examination of the blood taken from the bodies of the victims, show three causes of death—namely, fright, which induced a sudden stoppage of the circulation of the blood in the veins and heart; asphyxia, caused by the inhalation of carbonic acid; and asphyxia from inhaling the fumes of oxide of carbon, which produces anasthesia and disintegration of the corpuscles of the blood. These fumes arose from the burning scenery, the paint on which was poisonous. Those who inhaled the fumes died instantaneously and without the least pain. Hence the calm smile that was seen on some of the faces. This gas extinguished the oil-lamps on one side of the theatre and not on the other.

It was the business of firemen at the theatre to lower the iron drop-curtain at the first sign of fire. They seem to have grossly neglected their duty, and though there were certainly water pipes in the building, not a drop of water was directed on the flames till the tardy arrival of the engines half an hour after the alarm. The Opera Comique was the only theatre having no reservoir of water for flooding the stage in case of fire. Subscriptions for the sufferers have come from all directions, and vary between 20,000fr. to 1fr. The Comte de Paris sent 10,000fr. through M. Bocher, the Orleanist senator. Baron Rothschild sent 15,000 fr. The Senate agreed on Saturday to the vote of 200,000fr. for the sufferers.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has received from a friend at Kieff the following description of the situation in Russia:—"In every class of the population (says my friend) are to be found symptoms of a deeply-rooted and increasing discontent. From this even the army is not free, seeing that the continued preference given to the regiments of Guards above the other troops is a source of unceasing complaint. Moreover, the vexatious system of supervision by the commandant of the regiment over his officers, and of the officers over each other, tends more and more to loosen the spirit of fellowship and open the door to suspicion. It has even gone so far that the commandant is held responsible for the private relations—nay, even for the correspondence—of his officers. Recently a ukase from St. Petersburg is said to have been issued to the military commandants to the effect that letters to the soldiers were not to be delivered until the contents had been examined. Landed property is under a ban, the great landowners are oppressed by Government officials on one side and threatened by the peasantry on the other. In disputes of the landlords with the peasants the central authority, from fear of agrarian riots, generally sides with the peasantry. Besides this, the value of land is driven down to the point of ruin by the inhibition against letting it to Poles or Jews, who, in the south-west of Russia, were the best and most enlightened farmers. The demoralization of the authorities is ever more and more on the increase. It is a well-known fact that the chiefs of circuits and superintendents of districts derive fixed annual contributions from the manufacturers, merchants, and landowners of their jurisdiction. It is not attempted to keep the system a secret; the joint-stock sugar factories place such outlays openly in their account, under the heading of honoraria. Even police functionaries do not scruple to accept largess. Respectable officials are forced to be spectators of practices which they may detest but are unable to prevent. In religion, sectarianism, especially the sect of the Sundists, is making enormous progress; while the influence of the Orthodox priests on the peasant population is steadily decreasing. Meanwhile this peasant population, fleeced by the organs of Government, goaded by the Panslavists, courted by the Nihilists, and altogether in a condition of economic deterioration, presents a distressing spectacle, and affords every reason for apprehending the very worst at no distant epoch. Everywhere disorganization and decay; everywhere the same evils which possibly could only be checked by peaceful policy abroad and by energetic reforms at home. Of such incisive reforms there are no indications observable. Half-measures are taken, which only aggravate the mischief and detract yet more from the respect due to authority.

MR. O'BRIEN'S CANADIAN TOUR.

MR. W. O'BRIEN concluded his visit to Canada on Saturday, May 28, and addressed a meeting at Montreal, which was more successful than the first in that city. A Reuter's telegram from Montreal says:—"Mr. O'Brien states that the results of his tour have exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. Canadian public opinion, however, and the majority of the Dominion press regard his mission as an absolute failure. Even the newspapers well disposed towards him express the opinion that his visit to Canada was ill-advised and unlikely to benefit the Irish cause. Other journals point out that owing to the exertions of the National League enthusiastic audiences were secured for Mr. O'Brien at most towns, but that the sympathy of these audiences, consisting largely of ex-Fenians and labourers, was a foregone conclusion. They state that in no instance was Mr. O'Brien's audience representative of the Canadian people, and it is doubtful whether he gained a single adherent outside the members of the National League. No personage of high ecclesiastical, political, or social position attended his meetings or countenanced him throughout his tour. On the other hand, it is considered that much bad blood has been created, owing to the revival of old feuds and animosities, while serious injury has been done to Roman Catholic traders and charities. Lord Lansdowne's position is regarded as greatly strengthened by Mr. O'Brien's campaign, and it is agreed on all hands that the Governor-General enjoys greater popularity at present than any of his predecessors. The Canadian papers strongly condemn the accounts of Mr. O'Brien's tour supplied to the United States press, stigmatizing them as mendacious and sensational, and calculated to convey an altogether erroneous idea of the attitude of those really representing the Canadian public."

Mr. O'Brien addressed a large audience in the Boston Theatre, on Sunday night, being introduced by Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly. Mr. O'Brien's speech was a brief one. He said: "We have kindled a blaze in Canada which will make Lord Lansdowne's life upon his throne in Ottawa less enviable than those of the homeless peasants at Luggacurren." Alluding to the Crimes Act, Mr. O'Brien said: "The Irish tenantry will not go down when the rent fund is exhausted; they will remain encamped. No man will dare take an evicted farm, and none of those landlords will ever draw a farthing's rent out of their estates." He read a telegram from Mr. Dillon and Mr. Harrington, stating that evictions were again beginning, and that there was most urgent need of substantial aid from America. The fees paid for admission, amounting to 2,000 dols., were given to the Irish Eviction Fund.

Mr. O'Brien has received an anonymous letter, bearing the postmark of Erie, Pennsylvania, threatening him with death at an early date. The writer states that he is an American, the son of English parents.

Lord Landowne, in reply to an address signed by 500 of his Wiltshire tenants, which was forwarded to Canada, writes to Mr. Carpenter, of Foxham, as follows:—I have had the pleasure of receiving a letter signed by yourself and more than five hundred tenants upon my Bowood Estate in which you are good enough to tell me that, having heard that I was likely to be publicly attacked in consequence of certain differences which have arisen between myself and the tenants upon one of my Irish estates you desired to take the opportunity of expressing your confidence in me as a landlord and your recognition of the desire which I have shown to deal justly and liberally with you I have no reason to apprehend that these attacks are likely to be successful in prejudicing the public opinion of the Canadian people. I am grateful to you for your sympathy, and I join with you in the hope that differences to which you have alluded, to and which exist only upon a comparatively small portion of my Irish estates, may not prove to be of a permanent character.

AN INDIAN GAME TROPHY.

THE little unhealthy native State of Kuch Behar lying within easy reach of the north of Calcutta, is, perhaps, one of the best of Indian hunting grounds—"Shoots" is the proper sporting term we believe. As every sportsman who has been in India knows, the young and accomplished Maharajah of this State is lavishly liberal in his hospitality to brother sportsmen. He himself is at present in this country to pay his tribute of respect and allegiance to her Majesty on the occasion of her jubilee, and has brought with him a magnificent bag in the shape of skins and heads, mostly of his own shooting, which he has deposited with Mr. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly, for mounting purposes. The most noteworthy product of the Maharajah's skin in the present case is the skin of a great tiger, probably one of the largest ever brought down in India. Certainly it is the finest that has ever been shot in the Maharajah's domain. It is 11ft. 2in. in length, although the tail seems unusually short. The animal when killed was in the act of charging, and was killed by the Maharajah with a single shot just behind the right shoulder blade. There are some other tiger skins, one of them, a handsome animal, already stuffed and mounted. There is also a very fine pair of tusks from an elephant that had gone mad and had to be killed; they are greatly worn away at the sides, which is said to be the result of the frequent rubbing on the ground in the act of getting up. After the tigers, however, the most notable trophies are some fine heads of the Arnee Bul (Bubalus buffelus). One of these had taken up its haunt near a native village and had killed two men before the Maharajah succeeded in shooting him. Still, much larger heads and fined horns are to be found in other parts of India. There are also several fierce-looking boar heads and leopard skins, and a great variety of rhinoceros trophies, some of them the property of the Maharajah's secretary, Mr. R. Bignell. The rhinoceros skins have by a process which Mr. Rowland Ward has taken six years to perfect been turned into a variety of articles both novel and beautiful. Rhinoceros skin is one of the most difficult materials to work for any useful or ornamental purpose, but Mr. Ward has succeeded in making it almost as tractable as wood. There is, for example, among the articles he has prepared for the Maharajah a beautiful little table of the most exquisite polish and beautiful grain, which looks as if it had been polished out of some beautifully veined transparent stone or clouded amber. Many other articles are made from the same material by the same process—boxes, trays, candlesticks, riding whips, photograph frames, &c.—and the material is likely to become a favourite with those who go in for fancy articles. We may remind the reader that the Maharajah contributed to the Indian Court in last year's Exhibition one of the most striking episodes in the jungle scene arranged by Mr. Ward. The tigers in that scene have, we believe, returned to the Maharajah's palace in Kuch Behar. The Maharajah has had a thorough English education and training and, as is well-known, is one of the most English of Indian Princes in his habits and sympathies.—*Times.*

ATTACK ON A BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

NEWS has been received at Sierra Leone of some serious native raids on the English settlements at Sherbro and Sultyus. The attacks were made by the "War Boys" under the control of three chiefs from the Gallinas country, named Macias, Dowas and Dappan. They made a descent in considerable force and committed great devastation on their line of march, plundering and burning the villages through which they passed, and killing all the inhabitants they could capture. The town of Jurying was taken by the "War Boys," and a large number of people were slaughtered in the most cruel way, while about three hundred were taken prisoners. On entering British territory the "War Boys" divided themselves into two parties, proceeding in different directions. The French factory at Sahgmat and the English factory on the Manoh River were attacked. In both cases the "War Boys" made desperate attempts to take the places, in which were stored much valuable merchandise. In each of the factories there were a few native police for the protection of the Europeans. The agent of the English factory, Mr. Henry Burnett, rallied his Kroomen labourers, who were about to take to flight. On the approach of the "War Boys" the Kroomen were armed, and, headed by Mr. Burnett himself, made a desperate and successful resistance. They were assisted by the armed policemen. Three attacks were made by the "War Boys," who were, however, each time repulsed, leaving a number of dead behind. They did not attempt any further assault, but for four days they laid siege to the factory, and the gallant band of defenders during this time dared not venture out. On the fourth day, by which time the ammunition of the defenders was nearly exhausted, her Majesty's ship Icarius arrived, with Mr. Harley Moseley, the Civil Commissioner, on board, and a body of blue-jackets was landed. The enemy, however, did not wait for their attack but retreated to the bush. The French factory was attacked in a similar manner, but the people in it were also successful in beating off their assailants. Commissioner Moseley has sent word to Sir Samuel Rowe, and asked for instructions in reference to following up the natives into their own country and inflicting upon them a severe and summary chastisement. In the meantime the trade of the district is practically at a standstill.

THE REPORTED PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

IT appears (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) that the Sheikh Abul Houda has not after all been exiled and disgraced. On the contrary, that distinguished Moslem theologian and writer is still trusted by the Sultan, but is living entirely outside of active political circles. There are no grounds for the suspicion that a plot has been discovered in favour of Prince Selim, his Majesty's nephew. That very grave discoveries have been made of irregular and mischievous proceedings on the part of some near the throne and some outside officials is undoubted, and his Majesty was much distressed in consequence. But there would not have been so much stir and wholesale punishment, and some perhaps innocent victims would have been spared, had not a certain insidious diplomacy, by corrupt agents, created a suspicion that English policy was at the root of the plot. Finding that their tricks were suspected, those agents diverted his Majesty's attention from the principal danger to palace intrigues, thus succeeding in getting rid of rivals in office whose fidelity was inconvenient. Fortunately his Majesty perceived these intrigues, and, while wishing to correct the negligence or inaction of certain of his servants, avoided being drawn into extreme punishments.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE directors of the East Indian Railway Company recommend a dividend of 11s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-year, making a total return of guaranteed interest and dividend for the year 1886 of £5 10s. per cent.

Mr Crawford, the chairman of the East Indian Railway, has issued the following memorandum on the working of the company during the year 1880 to 1886 under the new contract of December, 1879. "The result is that the Government of India received from the undertaking in the seven years in question a sum of Rs. 4,98,37,897. 3a. 1p. (£4,077,912. 10s. 8d.) in one currency or the other as their share of the profit on the working of the railway under the Purchase Act and contract. But this is not all. The State provided during the same term of seven years, not less than Rs. 2,02,57, 827 for the capital purposes of the undertaking—that is to say, for the enlargement and improvement of their own property. They had no occasion to go into the market, nor to apply to the taxpayer, for the money. They had the money provided by this indirect taxation ready to hand for the purpose, in the profit they received every succeeding half-year from the concern. The sum so applied has amounted in the whole, during the term, to the sum above named. Upon these advances the State has received by way of interest at 4½ per cent. per annum Rs. 29,95,343. 5a. 4p. (£239,347. 14s. 6d.), in addition to Rs. 28,00,203. 10a. 9p. (£229,710. 14s 4d.), the interest on the value of the stores kept in hand, so that, in point of fact, the State has had as revenue, in one form and another, without deduction of any kind whatever, over 5½ crores of rupees, or 4½ millions sterling, in seven years out of its property worked by the company under the contract. In addition to the above, the value to the Government of the accruing weekly gross traffic receipts paid into their treasury, minus the current working expenses, may be taken at not less than £30,000 a year. This memorandum is written and made public as a vindication of the broad principles which underlay the policy of 1879; as a record of the magnitude of the interests involved in the prosperity of the East Indian Railway undertaking; and as a factor in the consideration of any resettlement of existing systems which may come under discussion."

THE EXPLORATIONS OF EMIN PASHA ON THE ALBERT LAKE.

ON May 20, at an extraordinary meeting of the Scottish Geographical Society, in the Merchant Company Hall, Edinburgh, a paper by Emin Pasha on "An exploring trip to the Albert Lake" was communicated by Dr R. W. Felkin. Dr George Smith occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Dr Felkin, in prefacing the paper, remarked that it had been sent him by Emin Pasha according to promise, and that it had been translated by Mr Beilby. The following is a summary of the paper:—Leaving Wadelai on the Bahr-al-Gebel, which flows northwards to join the Bahr-el-Ghazel, Emin Pasha in the little steamer Khedive sailed southward for the Albert Lake. A short distance south of Wadelai the Bahr-al-Gebel, which hitherto has been flowing between two parallel ranges of hills in bed only one-third of a mile wide, suddenly expands to the breadth of nearly two-and-a-half miles. When they entered Lake Albert they were met by masses of drifting Pistia rosettes, and hugging the western shore they reached the district and village of Boki, which bears the name of Faujimoro. Seen from a distance, this village has an inviting appearance. Fields planted with groundnuts and maize, small herds of cattle and goats quietly grazing, groups of people industriously weeding and a wing, women washing at the river with little children playing all around them. All this made up a picture of peace and prosperity, such as, unfortunately, is seldom seen in this part of the world. During the night a cyclone raged and the Khedive went ashore, but fortunately only among sand and mud, from which she was got off again unhurt. All along the river and lake he was struck with the comparative absence of water-birds. In cruising on the west side of the lake they came upon a sandy island, which had been formed within the space of five years, and was now 1087 yards in length, with a breadth of 99 yards, and it rose above the lake six-and-a-half feet. Tall grass and reeds grow at the water's edge, and turtles and alligators abounded on it. It had been made chiefly by the detritus brought down by two large feeders of the lake, the Nyussi-Maisi and the larger Duero. From what he had observed of the lake he was inclined to believe that the foreshore on the west was gradually encroaching upon its waters; in other words, that the lake was in this part gradually filling up. Emin Pasha crossed the lake to Kibiro, one of the Central African trading stations, of which he gives an interesting description. He speaks highly of the chief, Kagoro, who took charge of his dispatches, and sent them to Kabrega in Uganda for the post. In the bay of Kibiro, which is shallow, are vast shoals of fish, the catching and barter of which gives employment to the natives. In the neighbourhood of Kibiro there is not a single square inch of cultivated land, consequently the place produces no corn, no vegetables, no bananas. All the necessaries of life required by the people are carried up and down the steep mountain paths on people's heads. The extraction and preparation of salt constitutes an important industry in Kibiro, and from this place is supplied with salt not only all the northern parts of Unyoro, as far as Mauli, but also most of the districts of the Uganda and the Lur country. The salt is extracted from the earth, which is highly charged with saline matter. The inhabitants of Kibiro are pure Wanyoro. They have a dark tinted skin and in shape are well porportioned. At Kibiro Emin Pasha says he was agreeably surprised to receive a letter from Dr. Junker announcing his safe arrival in Uganda, along with this came greetings from his old acquaintance Tato, formerly secretary to Mtesa and now a frontier chief of Uganda; also an official communication from Nubar Pasha and a friendly letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar. He had every reason to be pleased with the result of his expedition. He had accomplished the end for which he had undertaken it, viz., the dispatch and receipt of letters by post.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. ROUVIER succeeded in forming a new Ministry on Monday, May 30. It is constituted as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of Finance and Posts and Telegraph, M. Rouvier; Foreign Affairs, M. Flourens; Justice, M. Bousquet; Interior and Public Worship, M. Fallieres; Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. Spuller; Marine, Admiral Barbey; War, General Feron; Commerce, M. Dautremes; Agriculture, M. Barbe, M. Rouvier and his Under-Secretary, M. Etienne M.M. Fallieres and Spuller, belong to the Opportunist party in the Chamber. M. Flourens is not a deputy, but is of the same political group. M. Barbey is a senator belonging to the Republican Left. MM. Barbe and Dautiesme are members of the Radical Left of the Chamber. M. Wassau is a moderate Republican senator. General Ferron is an engineer officer, and was nominated by General de Galliffet for admission to the General Staff. He had previously acted as temporary head of the staff at the War Office. He has latterly had a command in the Haute Marne. He intends to go on with the Military Bill. The declaration of the new Ministry, read in both Houses on Tuesday, May 31, was as follows:—Called upon by the President of the Republic to take the direction of affairs at a time of difficulty, we consider it a duty to appear before you with a programme as carefully settled as possible. We are firmly resolved to undertake at once the reforms with reference to which the last crisis occurred, and which furnished the origin of the present Cabinet. In the first place comes the reform of the Budget. It ought to have as its principal basis a system of serious economy and of simplification of the administrative services. With the intention of making existing taxes produce all they can, we shall endeavour to strengthen the authority of the collectors, and energetically to repress fraud. The proposed expenditure of 1888 will be reduced to a lower figure, we hope than that of the expenditure allowed for 1887, and in no circumstances will it exceed it. The discussion of the Bill relating to our military system stands on the order of the day of the Chamber. The Government is prepared to take part in it. Our foreign policy will remain faithful to itself, dignified, prudent, and firm. We shall continue with renewed activity the preparations for the universal exhibition. Such are our proposals. It is our conviction that there is a majority ready to support a truly practical policy. We have sought in the formation of a Cabinet of Republican concentration the means and the power of constituting that majority. We call upon all Republicans, all patriots, to help us in this work of reconciliation. It can succeed only by the assistance of all. We are men of good-will, and we have confidence in the judgment which our colleagues and fellow-citizens will pass on us." The declaration was well received in the Senate, but coldly in the Chamber. Of the sitting itself, despite its gravity, there is (the *Times'* correspondent writes) little to say, for it was commonplace. M. Clemenceau, knowing from the first that the Cabinet accepted the order of the day, and that the Right would vote for it, felt that the fight was lost, and merely put up his lieutenants to speak. M. Rouvier stated that he meant to govern with the Republican majority, that the expenditure would be reduced by 60,000,000fr.; that reforms, modest, perhaps, but practicable, would be effected; that he was free from all entangling engagements; and that his only anxiety was for the interests of the Republic and the country. The Government would support before the Senate the abolition of military exemptions, if the Chamber declared for such abolition. After a discussion lasting scarcely two hours, the division was taken on a motion advocating the concentration of the Republican forces, with a view to obtain the reforms demanded by the democracy, and condemning the new Cabinet, as that Cabinet did not represent reform, economy, or union. The motion was negatived by 285 votes to 139. M. Rouvier then asked for the order of the day pure and simple, thus adroitly enabling the Right to follow him without being pledged to anything. This was carried by 384 votes to 156, proxies this time being admitted. This (the correspondent adds) implies a coalition of the two parties against the dictatorship and Radicalism threatening both alike. It is a halt in the march to subversion. The members of the Right have deferred to the patriotic counsels of the Comte de Paris.

General Boulanger has issued an order of the day to the army thanking all those who have co-operated with him to place the country's means of defence in a condition to stand any test, recommending to all the officers devotion to their professional duties and fidelity to the Constitution and the Laws. The ex-Minister of War concludes as follows:—"I shall be the first among you to give an example of this twofold military and republican discipline." A demonstration in favour of General Boulanger was made on Tuesday night, May 31, front of the Paris Opera House, where a military fete and ball, organized under the patronage of the General, was given for the benefit of the sufferers by the Opera Comique disaster. General Boulanger was not present.

THE AGITATION IN CRETE.

IT is reported from Athens that the Porte has refused to accede to the demands of the Cretans, and has threatened to proclaim martial law throughout the island should they refuse to withdraw them. In consequence, however, of the friendly representations of certain of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and also of the Greek Government, declaring that such a step would aggravate the situation, and that the Greek Government would not be able to restrain the Cretans, it is confidently hoped that the Porte will be induced not to carry out its threat. The Roman correspondent of the *Times* says—

The state of affairs in Crete is very disquieting. The degree of autonomy already attained by the island is such that, short of actual independence, it is difficult to imagin any further concession on the part of the Porte. The island has its own Diet, over whose enactments the Sultan has only the right of veto, and the direct taxes are expended according to the dispositions of the Diet, while half of the Custom House receipts are devoted to the internal expenses, the police being appointed from the population and responsible to the Diet, and the Porte is practically unable to keep order in the interior if the Diet declines to do so. The only concessions remaining to be made are the renunciation of the right of veto on the enactments of the insular Legislature, the surrender of the Custom Houses, and the appointment of the Governor. If these are granted, it is clear that the remaining formality of recognition of suzerainty will only be observed as long as the islanders choose to observe it, and the withdrawal of the Turkish garrisons in the fortresses on the coast will be a necessary consequence of the election of the Governor by the Diet. As the majority of the population of the towns is Mussulman, and a large majority of the whole population Christian, with very little good-will existing between them, the Porte cannot, with due regard to Mussulman sentiment throughout the empire, make any concession which would put the urban population in the power of the rural, and even with the greatest tact on the part of the Governor there is imminent danger of collision between the two religions at any moment. If the Porte does not mean to give up Crete, it is evidently impracticable to yield any further to the demands of the Diet. M. Tricoupis is strongly opposed to any partial movements or any which could embarrass the Sultan at this moment; but if fighting began in Crete it is probable that popular excitement in Greece would compel him to modify his policy or resign. In this connection it may be pertinent to recall the fact that the insurrection in Crete in 1866 had its origin in an intrigue whose object was to put Crete under a nominally Egyptian but really French protectorate, and that the agitation at that time, like that of to-day, was promoted mainly by Russian officials in the island. The rumours that English agents are attempting to stimulate an appeal for English protections are as well known in the island to be without any foundation that their persistent recurrence can only be attributed to a movement by some other Power which they are intended to conceal. It is quite possible greatly to underrate the importance of the Cretan agitations at this juncture.

BRIGANDAGE IN ASIA MINOR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The brigand Midjanoglou has levied taxes of £4,000 on the unfortunate villagers in the country surrounding Kerasunda, and the amounts are being collected daily. One man was required to pay £100, and was immediately shot because he could not find more than £50. Another inhabitant has had to give up his son until he pays the sum requisitioned. The villagers are selling their lands and effects at a sacrifice to meet this blackmail. Tradesmen of the town of Kerasunda have been requisitioned for heavy amounts. The brigand has constructed a bridge at his native village, and to pay the workmen he is going about extorting money from the Mussulmans. All this is taking place while the authorities of Kerasunda look on helplessly. The British and German Embassies at Constantinople have presented a Note on the subject to the Imperial Ottoman Government, and there is some likelihood at last of the inhabitants being freed from this tyranny. Round Smyrna, where this sort of thing has been chronic for generations, the Government cannot be expected to cope with it in a day; but at Kerasunda, where the people are eminently tranquil and have no sympathy with brigandage, it is only the incapacity of the local and provincial authorities which has suffered this estate of anarchy to assert itself. The incompetent commanders of Kerasunda and Trebizonde should be replaced by fresh blood from Turkey, in Europe, and a few troops sent from Constantinople to put a decisive end to the reign of terror under which the people are groaning.

SQUEEZING OUT THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

THE *World* voices the woes of the Middle Classes, who, between the first and the second Reform Act enjoyed undisputed supremacy in the State and in the Kingdom. They returned the whole of the House of Commons, and supplied from their own ranks not merely the majority but the ablest and most active of its members. Under their auspices, the British Parliament became the wonder and the envy of the world. It was everywhere accepted as the model of what a deliberative and legislative assembly ought to be, and it passed in quite sufficiently rapid succession a series of measures which are fairly entitled to be considered as among the wisest and most beneficent in the statute-book. Nor was the complete ascendancy of the Middle Classes less conspicuous outside than inside the walls of Parliament. It was they who created and controlled public opinion throughout the length and breadth of the land; it was to them that the press, the platform, and the pulpit alike appealed; it was to them that every question, political and social, was submitted, and their judgment on it, whatever it might be, was final and decisive. The Middle Classes were to all intents and purposes the people, and the traditional process of "feeling the pulse of the nation" consisted simply in ascertaining the average views and sentiments of the professional men and traders, whether great or small, in the capital, the provincial centres, and the rural districts. Under our new Constitution all this has been changed, and in more than one quarter the complaint is heard that the Middle Classes have practically disappeared from public life. The chancellor of the Exchequer was anxiously inquiring for their where-abouts the other day at the Cecil Club, and two or three of our contemporaries have since then been endeavouring to account for their suppression or retreat with various degrees of plausibility and success. But of the fact that the sceptre has departed from them, and that they have been as effectually deposed by the proletariat as they themselves deposed the aristocracy a few generations ago, there is no sort of question or doubt. So far as the choice of the House of Commons is concerned, the entire body of the old constituencies have been swamped and submerged. There are not a dozen seats in the United Kingdom which are now at the disposal of the "classes" as distinguished from the "masses," and not one even among them of which the shopkeepers or the farmers can boast as exclusively their own. It is only as the delegate of the artisans and labourers that anybody can now enter the House of Commons; and it is only subject to the approval of the artisans and labourers, such as they are, that the opinions of the comparatively intelligent and educated minority can count for anything in the conduct of national affairs. History does not record a case of political suicide more deliberate or more determined than that which was committed by the Middle Classes in this country by the second and third Reform Acts. They may, no doubt, have been convinced that, like Marcus Curtius, they were sacrificing themselves for the public good. But of the reality of the sacrifice, at all events, there cannot be any question; and that it should have resulted in their virtual extinction, we will not say as the dominant so much as even a moderating and regulative force in contemporary politics, is only what was to be anticipated. Neither with the aristocracy, whom they supplanted, nor with the proletariat, who have supplanted them, are the Middle Classes particularly popular. They have always been hostile to political visionaries of all kinds and discriptions, and are not much more in harmony with Tory, than with Social, Democracy. As the great employers of labour, they are engaged in a perpetual struggle with the wage. earning orders; and as the section of the community on which the burden of taxation chiefly falls, they do not regard with an altogether friendly eye those vast and various schemes for the gratuitous amelioration of the condition of the poor at their expense which are now so much in vogue.

The truth is that what the middle classes have now to fear is that their political eclipse is merely the precursor and foretaste of their social destruction. There is no profession, calling, or trade in which they are engaged that is not overcrowded, or wherein the chances of success are not becoming narrower and more precarious every day. There are already a vastly larger number of lawyers, doctors, and parsons than can possibley secure a bare subsistence from their professional avocations. All the business of the courts is practically in the hands of a small and select coterie of counsel, and the tendency of every fresh legal reform is to cut down the costs and charges of solicitors to starvation point. Medical men can scarcely hope to gain a decent competency unless they resort to the unworthy stratagems of quackery as a method of advertisement; and as for the clergy, tithes are unpaid and glebes are unlet from one end of the country to the other. In every branch of productive industry profits have fallen to a minimum, and land is going out of cultivation in all directions, because the farmers cannot make two ends meet in the face of foreign competition. The trade unions have forced up the rate of wages and diminished the hours of work, until it has become cheaper to import even staircases and coffins from abroad than to make them at home. At both extremities of the social scale the co-operative movement is driving the retail tradesmen out of the field. All "Society" deals with the stores in London, and in every great industrial centre in Great Britian, and even in remote rural districts and isolated villages, it is to the store and not to the shop, as formerly, that the workpeople extend their patronage. At the expense of the ratepayers the School Boards are preparing the children of the lower classes in shoals to compete with the children of the Middle Classes at whose expense they are really educated in all those callings of which they formerly enjoyed a monopoly. And further than this, benevolent members of the aristocracy have now actually opened shops in the West End, which they supply with commodities produced on their own estates free of charge and sell to the detriment of the ordinary shopkeepers around them, to the end that the proceeds may be given to some of the pet charities at the East End which the Royal and noble practice of slumming has brought into fashion. In short, what with the aristocracy on one side and the proletariat on the other, the Middle Classes are having an exceedingly bad time of it.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. AVOCET IN THE RED SEA.

IN a report issued by the Board of Trade on an investigation held at Aden, on the 9th March, at the instance of the Government of Bombay to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the Avocet in the Red Sea on the 4th March, it is stated that the s. s. Avocet, of Leith sailed, from Middlesborough on the 9th February 1887 bound for Madras, and that all went well until the morning of the 4th March at eight o' clock. On that morning she struck a reef three times, and in two hours and twenty minutes after striking she foundered. When the ship struck the reef it was blowing a fresh gale from southward with a lumpy sea. The reef was covered at the time of the ship striking with about twenty-four feet of water. This reef is in the track of vessels going up and down the Red Sea, when between the Zebyer group of islands and Jebel Zookur. Had there been little or no sea on, the ship would have passed over the reef in perfect safety. The vessel was not prematurely abandoned. The master saved none of his effects, and the crew hardly anything. The Avocet sank in deep water. The sunken vessel is not likely to be dangerous to navigation. It is to be regretted that no soundings were taken by the Saint Oswald when the crew was picked up, as she was within half a mile of the Avocet when she foundered. No blame can be attached to the master or any one for the loss of the Avocet.

MR. EGAN'S CHALLENGE REFUSED.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday, May 24 Mr. T. P. O'Connor (for Mr T. M. Healy) asked the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant whether he had received the letter addressed to him on 28th April by Mr. Patrick Egan, and what reply had been given? Colonel King-Harman said he had received the letter. Mr. Egan had been informed that it was impossible to make any conditions whatever with regard to his return to Ireland.

[The letter referred to was that in which Mr. Egan offered to come to this country and, on certain conditions, undergo trial for any crime that might be alleged against him.]

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Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE WAR SCARE OF 1875.

PRINCE BISMARCK, by way of counteracting the effect of the recent revelations of the French General Le Flo, which were printed in the Paris *Figaro*, with regard to the war scare of 1875, has published through the *North German Gazette* a series of revelations which seem calculated to dispel any doubt that may have existed on the question whether warlike intentions were entertained by Germany towards France in the year referred to. The French contention is, or was, that in the spring of 1875 Prince Bismarck meditated a wanton attack on France, and that this plan of aggression was, only frustrated by the benevolent intervention, intercession, or fiat of the Czar. The disclosures now made are contained in three despatches from Prince Reuss, German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated respectively April 22 and May 2, 1875, and January 22, 1876. The first despatch describes an interview between the Czar and General von Werder, then German military attaché at St. Petersburg. The Emperor told General Werder that he had assured General Le Flo, the French Ambassador, that he for his part could give him his word of honour that the Government of the German Emperor was entirely pacific and by no means cherished plans of attack. The second despatch gives an account received by Prince Reuss from the Austrian Minister of the latter's farewell audience with the Czar, who expressed his hope of the maintenance of peace and promised to do what he could to reassure France. Prince Reuss added that the Czar's utterances seemed to him a fresh proof that the Czar was "being artfully induced to believe that the occasional disquieting of people's minds emanated from Berlin;" and he predicted that Prince Gortchakoff would "appear in Berlin with flowers on his lips, but very cool at heart." The third despatch contains the report of a very long and intimate conversation between the Czar and Prince Reuss on the occasion of the German Ambassador's farewell audience. Prince Reuss says that the Czar expressed to him his great satisfaction with the conversation he had had with Prince Bismarck in Berlin in the preceding year, and that he had begged him to remain in office, which wish he still chrished, as "Prince Bismarck's resignation would be "a misfortune for German unity, unhappily still-ill-cemented, especially in the case of a change on the throne, which God forbid." Prince Reuss continues, "The Czar has confidence in your highness. Last year he had stood alone in the opinion that you had never dreamed of war with France, and had answered all who afterwards thanked him for what he had done to maintain peace, by saying with great emphasis that he had been able to do nothing at all, because you had been just as pacific as himself." In conclusion, the Czar said that despite his complete confidence in Prince Bismarck, he must not take it amiss if he told him that everybody did not share this confidence, especially owing to the awkwardness of the so-called semi-official press in Berlin, which could not but confirm the opinion that Germany really wished for war. Upon these documents the *North German Gazette* remarks:—"These despatches seem to show that General Le Flo's suspicions of Germany were anything but shared by the leading personages at St. Petersburg; and the Foreign Office is therefore now fairly entitled to the merit of having once for all disposed of the silly and malignant fable which, like many another fable, has figured conspicuously until now on the debit side of the account between France and Germany kept at Paris against a final day of inexorable reckoning."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 3.)

ADMIRALTY, 1st June, 1887.

The undermentioned Asst-Engrs have been promoted to the rank of Engr in H M's Fleet. Dated 1st June, 1887:—G Ramsay, J M Thompson, F T George, H C McLean, F M Cottam.

The undermentioned Asst-Engrs have been promoted to the rank of Actg Engr in H M's Fleet:—W G Mogg, W T Wiggins.

Royal Naval Artillery Volrs.—Liverpool Brigade.—H Tyrer and C Stewart, Esqs to be Sub-Lieuts.

The undermentioned Chief Engrs have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engr in H M's Fleet:—H C Stansmore, A J Allen, F G Whittaker.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 3.)

(WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 3rd June, 1887.)

7th Dragoon Guards, Capt and Brevt Major, Montague C F Day retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut G Windham resigns his Commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regt, Capt T G Shortland has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The East Lancashire Regt, Captain C S Cumberland retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, Lieut R Stewart has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The South Staffordshire Regt, Lieut Col J W Smith has been appointed to command a Batn.

The Welsh Regt, Lieut Col and Col S W Rawlins having completed four years' service in command of a Batn, is placed on half-pay.

The King's Own Light Infy (South Yorkshire Regt) Capt F Corbett retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Durham Light Infy, Lieut L Parke to be Adjt, vice Lieut W C Ross, who resigns that appointment.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieut Frank S H Rickards to be Capt, vice D T Hammond, appointed Adjt, 5th Batn.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Capt Mayow Short retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

1st West India Regiment, Lieut A R Loscombe to be Adjt, vice Lieut H W G Graham, who has resigned that appointment.

Staff, Col H T Jones-Vaughan, from Lieut Col, half-pay, to be an Asst Adjt and Qrmr-Genl, vice Major-Genl G D Barker, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

School of Gunnery, Capt W L White, R A to be an Instr, vice Major M H Saward, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Chaplains' Department, The Rev J G Pinder, M A, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, Dated 4th Nov, 1885, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to 13th May, 1886, and not to carry any back allowances.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Asst Comy-Genl, with the honorary rank of Major, T C H Macdonald, having completed five years' service in his rank, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

Dpy Asst Comry-Genl, with the honorary rank of Capt, R B McComb to be Asst Comry-Genl, with the honorary rank of Major, vice E Fryer, placed on temporary half-pay.

Medical Staff, Surg-Major F Pout is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surg.

MEMORANDA.

Col E D Smith, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Qrmr and Honry Capt J White, late Provisional Cavy Depot, Shorncliffe, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut W Jenks, 3rd Vol Batt, the South Staffordshire Regt to be Lieut.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, B.C.S.
Mr. E. B. Alexander, B.C.S.
Mr. H. T. Blanford, B.
Mr. T. G. Pudan, B.
Mr. G. C. Sconce, B.
Mr. L. R. Roberts, B.
Mr. R. J. Bruce, B.
Mr. F. F. Collingwood. B.
Sayad NurudDinKhan, B.
Mr. O. Rahan, B.
Mr. J. D. Young, B.
Col. R. G. Rogers, C.B., B.S.C.
Col. F. F. Bainbridge, B.S.C.
Col. R. B. Graham, B.S.C.
Lt.-Col. R. A. Price, B.S.C.
Lt.-Col. A. R. Wilkinson, B. Inf.
Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R. Eng.
Surg.-Maj. J. Young, B.
Surg.-Maj. C. Hatchell, B.
Col. A. M. Lys, M.S.C.
Col. H. Lugard, M.S.C.
Lt.-Col. W. S. McLeod, M.S.C.
Capt. A. W. Cockburn, R. Eng.
Surg. T. C. H. Spencer, M.
Mr. E. M. Pratt, Bo. C.S.
Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Bo. C.S.
Mr. G. Hampton, Bo.
Mr. W. S. Cole, Bo.
Mr. G. S. Briscoe, Bo.
Col A. T. Moore, Bo. S.C.
Col. W. Merriman, R. Eng.
Lt.-Col. V. Birch, Bo. S.C.
Surg. C. F. Willis, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. L. Church, B.S.C. 9 days.
Mr. A. P. Howell, B.C.S., 4 mo.
Mr. W. F. L. Bean, B., 4 mo., cancels.
Mr. F. W. Johnson, B., 4 mo.
Mr. B. Sadler, B., 4 mo.
Mr. G. A. Anderson, B., 3 mo.
Mr. R. T. Denne, B., 1 mo.
Lt.-Col. W. J. Heaviside, B. R. Eng., 4 mo.
Maj. L. T. Bishop, B.S.C., 4 mo.
Capt. St. J. Michell, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Col. F. D. Plowden, M. Infantry, till Nov. 9, 1887.
Surg.-Maj. J. J. L. Ratton, M., 6 mo.
Col. H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E. Bo. S.C., 1 year.
Lt. P.H. Saules, Bo. S.C., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lt.-Col. J. Cook, B.S.C.
Capt. G. S. Goldsmid, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. J. B. Thomas, M.
Surg. C. Adams, M.